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HAY MARKET SITUATION.

Timothy and Alfalfa Higher and Prairie Lower Than Last Year—Feeding Demand Heavy in Timothy Sections and Light in Prairie Sections.

Prices of the various market hays have fluctuated over a wide range during the present crop year. There have been a number of unusual contributory causes which have made it very difficult for dealers and others to determine the advisability of making sales and purchases.

The accompanying graph shows the comparative price ranges of timothy and prairie hay for the crop years of 1918–19 and 1919–20. On August 1, or near the beginning of the 1920 crop year, the average price of No. 1 timothy was $34 per ton, which was $6 higher than the average price of No. 1 timothy at the corresponding time the previous year. The average price advanced to $36 per ton during August, when a decline began, which continued through September and October, and carried prices of No. 1 timothy to $29.25 per ton near the 1st of November. This was $3 lower than the average price which prevailed on the corresponding date for the 1918-19 crop. At this time a shortage of cars, especially in the timothy-producing sections, began to be felt and prices advanced in the northern and eastern markets. This advance continued until about February 1, when the average price of No. 1 timothy was $35.50 per ton, $5 higher than the price on February 1, 1919.

A serious drought in Montana and western parts of North and South Dakota contributed to the demand and caused the shipment of a large amount of hay into that territory which normally would have moved South and East. The severe weather prevailing in the North Central and Northwestern parts of the country during November, December, and January added also to the strength of the market, for the long period of heavy feeding consumed much of the hay that had been expected on the market.

Mild weather in the West and Southwest during February caused a heavy movement of hay to the markets of that section and prices remained practically stationary until March 1, when the severe weather which again prevailed in the North and East, together with the continued and increasing car shortage, caused prices again to advance.

Timothy Reaches High Point.

The highest point of the season, an average price for No. 1 timothy of $37.50 per ton, was reached March 15. Since that time, on account of the lighter demand caused by less severe weather, prices have declined slightly, but are still about $4 above the average price prevailing at the corresponding time last year. With the exception of the period between September 15 and December 1, the range of prices for the 1919–20 timothy hay crop has been well above that for the 1918–19 crop.

Prairie-hay prices have not followed the range of timothy so closely as during the last crop year and have been generally below

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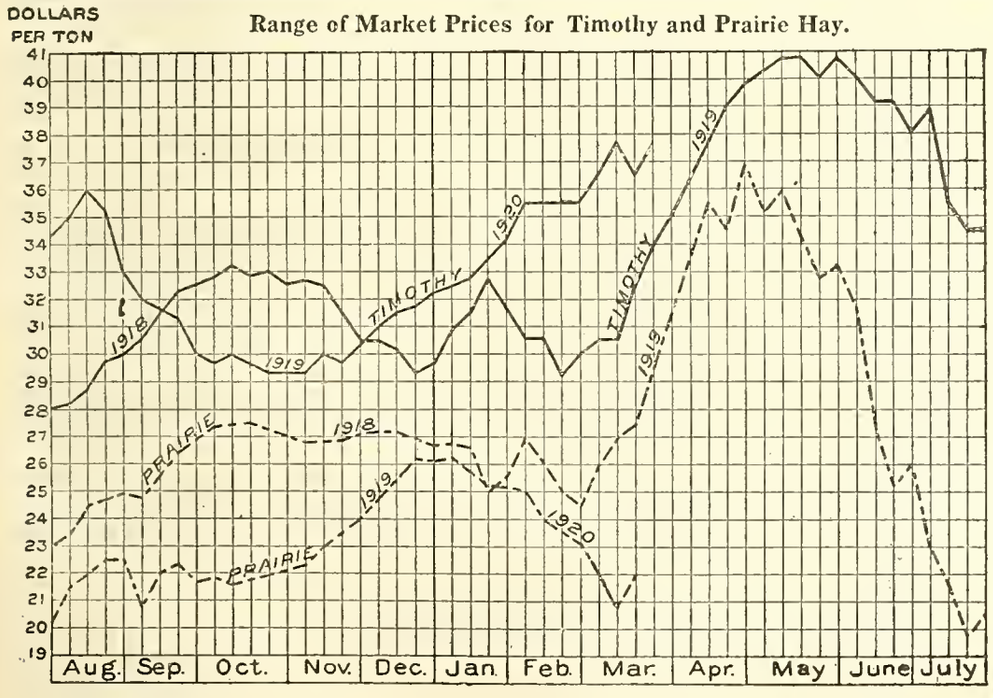
Range of Market Prices for Timothy and Prairie Hay.



HONEY AT HIGH LEVEL.

Irregular Upward Trend of Prices in Past Three Seasons—Wax Nearly Steady.

The value of honey to bakers and confectioners as a result of the shortage of sugar has raised the price during 1918 and 1919 to the highest figures of recent years. The total production of honey is now estimated to be 250,000,000 pounds. Recent prices would place the value of this crop at fully $50,000,000.

The more commonly recognized grades of extracted honey are Water White, White, Light Amber, Amber, and Dark. Quotations are frequently seen on Extra Light Amber.

Advanced During War.

For a few months after the United States entered the war the jobbing price of light amber extracted continued low, dropping to 9 cents per pound in cans, in St. Louis, during July, 1917. Values increased rapidly that autumn and winter, reaching 18 to 19 cents per pound in central and middle-western cities. The 1918 season opened strongly at 18 to 23 cents per pound and maintained a generally steady rise until December, when light amber sold at 27 to 28 cents per pound in St. Louis and New York, with lighter-colored stock bringing as high as 29 to 30 cents in Cincinnati.

Season of 1919 Irregular.

The past season has been characterized by wide irregularity of price ranges. St. Louis held to 18 to 20 cents per pound for honey in cans until April, sagged gradually to 13 to 16 cents in the summer, and since August has kept a steady level of 15 to 16 cents per pound. The market for light amber in New York City broke sharply in the spring, striking low point of 13 cents in May, recovering to 22 cents in November, and is now weak at 18 cents per pound. All other markets showed a drop in prices as the new crop of honey came on in late spring, with a varying degree of recovery in the fall. In Chicago a decided slump occurred from the 21 to 23 cent price last winter to that of 15 to 17 cents per pound in May, and the light amber market in that city has not since risen above 19 cents per pound.

Comb Prices Still High.

The extraction of honey, allowing as it does for the return of the comb to the hive, permits the bees to put more effort into actual honey making and results in a greater honey production. Extraction therefore was encouraged strongly during the war and the sale of comb honey fell off correspondingly.

In contrast to the sharp setback which extracted honey prices received during the spring of 1919 is the steady level of comb

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LIVE STOCK

LOWER TREND IN CATTLE MARKET.

Hogs Advance with Strong Demand for Light-Weights—Sheep Irregularly Lower Under Light Receipts.

Receipts of live stock during the week ending March 20, at 10 markets showed moderate increases of cattle and hogs and a slight decrease in sheep from the week previous, but were smaller in all departments of the trade than during the corresponding week last year. The week's 10-point total footed up about 183,700 cattle, 550,000 hogs, and 170,600 sheep compared with 177,200 cattle, 543,000 hogs, and 175,400 sheep the previous week, and 184,457 cattle, 585,899 hogs, and 192,859 sheep the same week last year.

Cattle.—Under liberal supplies the lower trend of beef-cattle prices noted during the latter part of the preceding week was continued on early days of the week under review, good and choice, strong-weight beef steers selling at Chicago back to bottom levels of the year and as much as $1 to $1.50 below prices current at the high time late in February. The slump was followed by a contraction in the marketings, and declines enforced at Chicago early in the week were recorded, with some of the cheaper, light cattle, selling at week-end a little higher than at the close of the week previous. Missouri River markets which did not follow the full decline at Chicago the preceding week also failed to show as marked recovery on the reaction and closed the week with net declines of mostly 15 to 25 cents at Kansas City up to 50 cents at Omaha and East St. Louis.

Much of the week's trading in beef steers at the river markets was between $11 and $13, a spread that also took the bulk of the fair to good, light, and short-fed steers at Chicago, although receipts at the latter point carried a fair showing of choice, long-fed cattle selling up to $14.25 to $14.60, and two or three loads of prime grade which made $15.25.

Muddy feed lots and the failure of long-fed cattle to command remunerative prices to feeders were influences prompting liquidation. The prompt reaction in market values, however, as supply pressure was relieved, was taken as an encouraging sign, and with the passing of Lent a market more satisfactory to producers is expected by the trade, particularly as receipts promise to become less burdensome as soon as climatic conditions permit general work in the fields. Heavy cows and weighty heifers of a grade to sell in the upper registers of the market showed declines in sympathy with steers, although the loss at Chicago was virtually restored late in the week. Demand showed breadth for all light and handy-weight heifer stuff in decent killing flesh.

There was improved country call for stocker she-stuff, and the week closed with practically all grades of cows and heifers fully as high at Chicago as a week previous, although declines were not fully restored at Omaha and East St. Louis. Relative to cost of production the best sellers on the current market are yearlings of both sexes showing medium to good flesh condition.

The spread between good cutter grades and canners continued extremely wide. The practical top on canner cows at Chicago being $5.50, while good, meaty cutter cows sold up $7.25 or better. A strong, eastern-shipping demand enhanced bologna bull values about 50 cents at Chicago during the week, while

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, MAR. 23.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.
	Mar. 23.	Mar. 16.	Mar. 23.	Mar. 23.	Mar. 23.
HOGS.					
Top	$16.35	$15.85	$16.60	$16.00	$15.35
Bulk of sales	$14.60–16.15	$14.10–15.50	$16.00–16.40	$14.50–15.75	$13.75–15.10
Heavy (250 pounds up), medium-choice	14.10–15.60	13.85–14.90	14.15–15.25	14.50–15.25	13.00–14.75
Medium (200–250 pounds), medium-choice	15.15–16.30	14.50–15.80	15.25–16.40	14.85–15.85	14.75–15.35
Light (150–200 pounds), common-choice	15.75–16.35	15.30–15.85	16.25–16.60	15.75–16.00	15.00–15.35
Light lights (130–150 pounds), common-choice	15.00–16.00	14.25–15.60	15.50–16.40	.....	14.25–15.00
Packing sows (250 pounds up), smooth	13.25–13.75	12.60–13.15	12.75–13.00	12.50–12.75	12.50–13.25
Packing sows (200 pounds up), rough	12.65–13.15	12.00–12.50	12.50–12.75	12.00–12.25	11.75–12.50
Pigs (130 pounds down), medium-choice	13.65–15.50	13.00–14.50	12.25–16.00	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 pounds down), common-choice	.....	.....	11.50–15.75	12.75–15.85	11.50–14.00
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 pounds up)—					
Choice and prime	13.50–15.25	13.50–13.50	13.50–14.50	13.25–14.50	13.25–14.50
Good	12.25–13.50	12.25–13.50	12.00–13.25	12.25–13.25	12.25–13.25
Medium	11.60–12.25	11.50–12.25	10.75–11.75	11.25–12.25	11.25–12.25
Common	10.25–11.60	9.75–11.50	9.50–10.50	9.75–11.25	9.50–11.25
Light weight (1,100 pounds down)—					
Choice and prime	13.50–15.25	13.40–15.40	13.50–14.50	12.85–14.25	13.25–14.25
Good	12.25–13.50	12.15–13.40	12.00–13.25	11.75–12.85	11.75–13.25
Medium	11.35–12.25	11.50–12.15	10.75–11.75	10.75–11.70	10.50–11.75
Common	10.00–11.35	9.50–11.50	9.00–10.50	9.00–10.75	9.25–10.50
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	7.40–13.00	7.00–13.25	7.75–14.25	7.25–12.40	7.00–12.25
Cows, common-choice	7.40–12.00	7.00–12.25	7.50–11.00	6.90–11.00	6.50–12.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	7.65–11.00	7.25–11.00	7.00–10.50	6.50– 9.50	6.00–10.75
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	5.00– 7.35	4.90– 7.00	4.50– 7.25	4.50– 6.90	4.50– 6.50
Canner steers	6.00– 7.75	6.00– 7.50	5.25– 7.00	5.50– 6.75	6.50– 7.50
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	17.50–19.00	16.25–17.25	12.00–19.50	14.00–16.00	14.25–15.75
Heavy weight, common-choice	7.50–14.25	7.00–13.50	8.00–11.00	7.00–11.75	7.50–12.50
Feeder steers:					
Heavy (1,600 pounds up), common-choice	9.40–12.00	9.25–11.85	9.75–11.65	9.40–12.60	9.25–12.00
Medium (800–1,000 pounds), common-choice	9.25–11.75	9.00–11.65	9.00–11.50	9.00–12.50	9.00–12.00
Light (800 pounds down), common-choice	9.00–11.50	8.75–11.25	8.50–11.00	8.60–12.15	8.50–11.50
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	7.65–11.25	7.50–11.00	7.00–10.75	6.75–11.50	7.00–11.25
Cows and heifers, common-choice	7.50– 9.40	7.00– 9.25	6.50– 8.50	6.00–11.60	5.75– 9.50
Calves:					
Good and choice	9.75–11.50	9.50–11.00	9.00–10.50	8.50–11.00	9.00–10.50
Common and medium	8.00– 9.50	7.75– 9.25	7.00– 9.00	6.00– 8.25	6.50– 9.00
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 pounds down, medium-prime	17.25–20.00	17.00–19.35	17.75–19.25	17.00–19.50	17.50–19.50
Culls and common	14.00–17.00	14.00–16.75	15.50–17.25	12.25–16.75	14.25–17.00
Yearling wethers, medium-prime	15.00–17.75	15.00–17.75	15.00–17.25	15.00–17.25	15.00–17.25
Wethers, medium-prime	14.00–15.50	14.00–15.50	12.25–15.00	11.75–14.75	12.00–14.75
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	11.00–14.75	11.00–14.25	10.25–14.00	11.50–14.25	11.50–14.10
Culls and common	6.00–10.75	6.00–10.75	5.00– 9.00	5.50–11.25	7.50–11.25
Breeding ewes, full mouths to yearlings	.....	.....	.....	9.00–16.00	9.50–14.00
Feeder lambs	15.50–17.00	15.50–17.00	.....	14.25–16.25	15.00–17.25

WHOLESALE PRICES WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, MAR. 23.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Mar. 23.	Mar. 16.	Feb. 24.	Mar. 23.	Mar. 16.	Feb. 24.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Good	$19.00–21.00	$19.00–21.50	$18.00–20.50	$20.00–21.00	$19.00–21.00	$17.00–19.00
Medium	17.50–18.50	17.50–18.50	16.00–17.50	18.00–19.00	18.00–19.00	16.00–17.00
Common	15.50–17.50	15.00–17.50	14.00–16.00	17.00–18.00	17.00–17.50	15.00–16.00
Cows—						
Good	16.00–17.50	16.00–17.50	15.00–16.50	17.00–19.00	17.00–18.00	14.00–15.00
Medium	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	13.50–14.50	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.00	13.00–14.00
Common	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	12.00–13.50	15.00–16.00	14.00–15.00	11.00–12.50
Bulls—						
Good	.....	.....	.....	13.50–14.00	12.00–14.00	.....
Medium	.....	.....	.....	13.00–13.50	11.50–12.00	11.00–12.00
Common	10.00–11.50	10.00–10.50	9.50–11.00	11.50–12.50	11.00–11.50	10.00–11.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lambs—						
Choice	29.00–31.50	30.00–32.00	32.50–33.00	31.00–33.00	27.00–28.00	32.00–34.00
Good	27.00–29.00	28.00–30.00	31.00–32.00	28.00–30.00	25.00–27.00	31.00–32.00
Medium	26.00–27.60	26.00–28.00	29.50–31.00	25.00–26.00	24.00–25.00	29.00–30.00
Common	23.00–26.00	23.00–26.00	26.00–29.00	24.00–25.00	23.00–24.00	24.00–27.00
Mutton—						
Good	23.00–24.50	22.50–23.50	22.00–25.00	20.00–23.00	19.00–21.00	19.00–21.00
Medium	21.00–22.50	20.00–22.00	20.00–21.00	18.00–20.00	17.00–19.00	16.00–18.00
Common	17.00–21.00	17.00–20.00	17.00–19.50	15.00–16.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–16.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	28.00–29.00	27.00–28.00	27.00–28.00	.....	.....	30.00–32.00
Good	26.00–27.50	24.00–27.00	24.50–27.00	28.00–30.00	28.00–29.00	27.00–28.00
Medium	23.50–25.50	22.00–24.00	23.00–24.50	24.00–27.00	24.00–27.00	24.00–27.00
Common	19.00–23.00	18.00–22.00	19.00–22.50	20.00–22.00	20.00–22.00	20.00–22.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Pork loins—						
8–10 lbs. average	29.00–31.00	30.00–31.00	25.00–28.00	30.00–31.00	29.00–31.00	26.00–28.00
10–12 lbs. average	28.00–30.00	28.50–30.50	24.50–27.00	28.00–29.00	28.00–29.00	24.00–26.00
12–14 lbs. average	25.00–28.00	26.00–28.50	23.00–25.00	27.00–28.00	26.00–27.00	22.00–24.00
14 lbs., over	23.50–25.00	24.00–26.00	21.00–23.00	24.00–25.00	24.00–25.00	20.00–21.00
Shoulders—						
Plain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skinned	21.00–22.00	21.00–22.00	19.00–21.00	21.00–22.00	20.00–21.00	20.00–21.00
Picnics—						
4–6 lbs. average	18.00–19.00	18.50–19.50	18.00–19.50	.....	.....	.....
6–8 lbs. average	17.00–18.00	17.50–18.50	17.00–18.50	19.00–20.00	19.00–20.00	18.00–19.00
8 lbs., over	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.50	16.00–17.50	.....	.....	.....
Butts—						
Boneless	.....	.....	.....	28.00–29.00	28.00–29.00	25.00–26.00
Boston style	24.00–25.00	24.00–25.00	22.50–24.00	24.00–26.00	24.00–26.00	21.00–23.00

butcher grades sold steady to higher, but little change was shown in this department at other markets.

Veal calves advanced sharply at both Chicago and East St. Louis, uplifting influences being avid buying for the approaching Easter trade, an advance in calf-skin values and, in Chicago territory, the expressmen's strike which reduced supplies of country dressed veal. The advance in calf values did not extend to Kansas City and Omaha.

Prices for fleshy, strong-weight feeder steers were influenced downward early in the week by declines in the fat cattle market but the loss was restored at Chicago before the close. Stocker steers and stock cows and heifers held recent advances. Demand centered largely on the better qualified kinds and inquiry from widely scattered localities was such as to indicate increasing call with the rise of grass.

Hogs.—Eastern shipping and local demand continued broad for hogs averaging under 250 pounds. The Chicago market closed steady to 10 cents higher on heavy weights and 15 to 30 cents higher on others for the week, while Kansas City advanced mostly 60 to 90 cents, East St. Louis 20 to 30 cents, and Omaha was unevenly 25 cents higher on lights to 25 cents lower on heavies. Price range widened between heavy and light hogs so that choice 300-pound butchers at $14.55 to $14.60 at Chicago on Saturday were $1.70 to $1.75 under top lights at $16.30.

Hogs continue to run weighty with quality generally good, but light hogs came more uneven in weight and quality than the week previous. The average cost of hogs at Chicago on Saturday, March 20, was $15.20, or about $1.20 higher than the February low spot. Big killers showed a decided preference for 170 to 250 pound averages and frequently neglected hogs weighing above 260 pounds even at the wide price discounts prevailing.

Sheep.—Receipts of sheep and lambs around the market circuit were comparatively light. Scarcity of strictly choice to prime handy-weight lambs was noted all around the market circuit and buyers were indifferent toward the heavier weights and low-dressing kinds. Prices were unevenly steady to 75 cents lower for the week at the different markets, Kansas City and East St. Louis showing little change, while values at Omaha declined 50 to 75 cents and at Chicago 25 to 50 cents. At the latter point, choice, handy-weight Colorado lambs sold at $19.15 at the close as compared with $19.50 the previous Friday. Mature sheep were scarce at all points and prices remained mostly steady at the "River" markets but showed some weakness at Chicago on wooled ewes while shorn wethers closed strong at 15 cents higher than the week previous.

Opening March 22.—Cattle trade opened the week ending March 27, generally about steady with the close of the week previous although some beef steers took 10 to 15 cents declines at Chicago, and butcher stock sold with a show of strength. One load of choice 1,540-pound steers reached $14.75 at Chicago. Hogs sold generally steady to 25 cents lower. Choice light hogs reached $16.25 at East St. Louis and $16.15 at Chicago, but heavy weights carried the low end of the bulk down to $14.40 at Chicago and as low as $13.50 at Omaha where the discrimination against heavy hogs recently has been severe. Sheep and lambs advanced sharply at all markets, lambs gaining 25 to 75 cents with choice handy-weight Colorados selling up to $20 at Chicago.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

Week Ending Mar. 20.

	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	77,897	20,572	57,325	167,100	48,707	118,393	58,347	17,944	40,403
East St. Louis	18,428	2,973	14,401	86,427	40,974	63,509	4,749	1,937	3,462
Indianapolis [1]	10,686	4,935	5,396	31,677	8,720	20,701	953	589	430
Kansas City	38,790	15,445	21,551	64,073	20,314	40,804	30,733	8,625	20,859
Oklahoma City	5,980	3,435	3,131	8,704	2,344	6,866	195	131	63
Omaha	31,560	10,756	19,024	82,024	26,190	57,952	36,856	8,761	30,768
St. Joseph [1]	13,481	5,083	7,671	47,519	14,705	32,296	17,584	4,679	13,176
St. Paul [1]	19,321	5,820	12,301	35,857	7,956	27,332	4,109	2,972	986
Sioux City [1]	12,482	6,244	5,761	47,738	23,508	27,236	3,594	592	3,073
Wichita [1]	3,711	3,047	6,008	10,017	422	5,844	1,300	1,209	116
Total	232,339	78,310	152,578	581,136	194,140	400,937	158,420	47,439	113,336
Previous week [2]	208,280	59,853	144,223	545,066	186,585	359,709	167,593	63,282	112,373

[1] Week ending Friday, Mar. 19. [2] Oklahoma City not included.

BEEF TRADE IRREGULAR AND PRICES FLUCTUATING.

Lamb Unsettled.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Local conditions at the several meat trade centers during the week ending March 20 affected trading and resulted in wide price fluctuations among the markets.

Beef.—With trade generally reported slow and at times sluggish, the outstanding features of the week's marketing of beef was the strength of the New York market and the weakness of the Boston market with other markets showing only slight price changes during the week. The advance of $1 to $1.50 at New York on all grades of beef was attributed to the light receipts rather than to an improved demand, while the weakness at Boston was caused by some increase in receipts over those of the previous week. There were slight fluctuations at Chicago and a decided weakness after midweek, while Philadelphia held Monday's advance and closed firm. Trade in bulls was light but fairly regular, with the price trend mostly upward. Kosher beef trade continued uneven, Boston showing a decline of 50 cents to $1 under the previous week, while only slight changes were recorded elsewhere.

Veal.—Light receipts of veal and a continued fair-to-good demand were the factors which held prices steady to higher. Advances for the week at Chicago ranged from $1 on common to $3 on choice. Philadelphia was the strongest of the eastern markets with an average advance of $1 on all grades.

Pork.—Pork markets showed some unevenness in both demand and prices. Conditions in New York, unlike those of other markets, resulted in a steady to strong market on all cuts and $1 advance on loins. Declines were registered elsewhere with Chicago showing the greatest weakness.

Lamb.—Lamb trade was again very uneven and prices fluctuating. After opening $1 higher than the previous Friday's close, New York market made further gains during the week and closed firm at the week's advance. Other markets both east and west were weak to lower after Monday with the week's closing prices $1 below those of the previous week.

Mutton.—The demand for mutton was more regular and prices during the week showed a general improvement with an average advance of $1 to $1.50 over prices of the previous week.

Brazilian Tariff.—The 1919 tariff on imports from the United States to Brazil has been continued by presidential decree for the year 1920, according to a cablegram from the American Embassy at Brazil.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, Mar. 19.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	5,473	.....	4,339
East St. Louis	1,755	1,491	579
Fort Worth	5,406	895	2,915
Indianapolis	607	565	51
Kansas City	10,931	5,381	2,946
Oklahoma City	2,717	1,762	.....
Omaha	6,473	120	3,524
St. Joseph	850	274	957
St. Paul	4,675	4,006	262
Sioux City	3,124	548	95
Wichita	1,918	308	.....
Total	43,929	15,350	15,668
Previous week	38,625	11,625	16,362
State destination:			
Arkansas	69	.....	.....
California	120	.....	.....
Canada	9	.....	.....
District of Columbia	.....	.....	253
Illinois	3,830	2,473	1,746
Indiana	1,277	872	51
Iowa	8,320	5,733	1,729
Kansas	6,616	803	2,728
Kentucky	326	.....	.....
Louisiana	34	.....	.....
Michigan	296	224	522
Minnesota	1,566	518	252
Mississippi	70	.....	.....
Missouri	4,620	2,566	763
Nebraska	4,448	381	1,868
Nevada	20	.....	.....
New York	66	.....	1,287
North Dakota	40	.....	.....
Ohio	703	.....	.....
Oklahoma	2,608	76	31
Pennsylvania	125	.....	279
South Dakota	639	136	356
Tennessee	30	.....	.....
Texas	6,145	735	2,934
Utah	.....	.....	101
Virginia	513	.....	.....
West Virginia	278	.....	127
Wisconsin	1,161	833	644
Total	43,929	15,350	15,668

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS.

Week Ending Mar. 20.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Kansas City.		Omaha.	
	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.
	Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.	
Mon	246	$14.84	199	$15.27	231	$14.41	246	$14.01
Tues	245	14.87	212	15.30	230	14.52	255	13.39
Wed	235	15.15	205	15.68	230	14.78	258	14.12
Thurs	249	15.23	191	15.60	233	14.94	249	14.48
Fri	243	15.27	209	15.54	230	15.34	246	14.48
Sat	254	15.20	216	15.30	215	15.35	244	14.34
Average:								
This wk.	215	15.04	296	15.47	232	14.73	251	14.11
Last wk.	213	14.95	218	15.01	228	14.82	251	14.32
4 weeks ago	240	14.36	217	14.35	228	13.81	240	13.52

The above averages are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

LESS WOOL USED IN FEBRUARY.

The amount of wool consumed during February was less than that used in January this year, but more than twice as much as that used during the corresponding month last year.

On a grease equivalent basis the amount consumed in February, 1920, was 63,700,000 pounds compared with 72,700,000 pounds for January, 1920, and 27,000,000 pounds for February, 1919. While the amount consumed in February was 9,000,000 pounds less than that used in January, it is possible that this decrease was due partly to the fact that transportation facilities were crippled during February by severe storms in the New England States and normal wool deliveries to the mills were prevented. The amounts of wool consumed, according to condition, were: Grease, 45,580,345 pounds; scoured, 7,901,959 pounds; pulled, 1,765,348 pounds. The percentage of the various grades used was as follows: Fine, [illegible] per cent; ½ blood, 18 per cent; ⅜ blood, 15 per cent; ¼ blood, 18 per cent; low, 3 per cent; and carpet, 11 per cent.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS AND OLEOMARGARINE FROM UNITED STATES FEBRUARY, 1920.

Destination.	Butter.	Oleomargarine.	Cheese.	Condensed and evaporated milk.
EUROPE.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Belgium	2,611,002	985,358	15,000	1,221,201
Denmark	50	400	15,486	.....
France	5,179	320,559	5,773	4,773,024
Germany	1,529	.....	1,609	1,403,505
Gibraltar	.....	.....	3,339	169,750
Greece	.....	2,500	699	274,983
Italy	.....	.....	3,120	24,000
Netherlands	.....	77,893	49,257	122,451
Norway	.....	.....	107,896	.....
Spain	500	.....	32,946	54,600
Sweden	.....	43,750	92,853	.....
Switzerland	46	501	.....	738,222
Turkey	60	2,500	7,533	126,176
United Kingdom	651,948	.....	79,986	5,528,669
NORTH AMERICA.				
Bermuda	5,080	8,750	585	13,824
Canada	411,093	521,326	21,855	566
British Honduras	4,740	6,325	7,698	137,536
Panama	74,840	34,830	12,692	262,872
Mexico	57,431	2,097	143,377	366,171
Cuba	53,738	26,000	327,136	4,393,479
Haiti	67,497	3,800	.....	.....
SOUTH AMERICA.				
Brazil	.....	14,656	8,484	273,460
Peru	35,460	.....	8,411	.....
ASIA.				
China	11,936	.....	7,267	226,648
Hongkong	1,276	.....	8,874	113,194
Japan	300	.....	11,183	94,780
British India	.....	.....	69,850	186,475
Philippine Islands	109,112	.....	9,879	643,505
AFRICA.				
British South Africa	.....	.....	480	97,725
British West Africa	11,009	100	7,687	27,378
All others	154,534	96,971	132,693	869,432
Total, Feb., 1920	4,268,360	2,148,316	1,193,648	22,143,626
Total, Feb., 1919	3,726,840	4,134,728	397,016	49,399,574

EXPORTS OF EGGS FROM UNITED STATES, FEBRUARY, 1920.

Exported to—	Dozen.	Exported to—	Dozen.
Belgium	46,550	Mexico	53,088
Germany	85,650	Cuba	671,760
Netherlands	45,090	All others	1,723
United Kingdom	846,189		
Bermuda	5,790	Total, Feb., 1920.	2,547,712
Canada	752,851		
Panama	39,120	Total, Feb., 1919.	1,387,922

MONTHLY REPORT OF WOOL ENTERING INTO MANUFACTURE, FEB., 1920.

Quantities Entering into Manufacture According to Condition, Classes, and Grades.

Class and grade.	Grease.		Scoured.		Pulled.		Total.	
	Feb., 1920.	Feb., 1919.	Feb., 1920.	Feb., 1919.	Feb., 1920.	Feb., 1919.	Feb., 1920.	Feb., 1919.
Fine:	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Combing—								
Domestic	7,068,861	1,937,254	112,354	24,621	66,010	36,179	7,247,225	1,998,054
Foreign	6,524,395	3,351,623	143,686	4,447	9,627	.....	6,677,708	3,356,070
Clothing—								
Domestic	651,445	481,505	1,032,243	434,337	119,600	120,858	1,803,288	1,036,700
Foreign	410,267	244,287	1,384,074	508,458	5,360	15,729	1,799,701	768,474
½ Blood:								
Combing—								
Domestic	4,481,810	1,613,800	36,973	49,108	164,498	116,375	4,683,281	1,779,283
Foreign	2,883,917	840,587	36,370	55,687	.....	8,006	2,920,287	904,280
Clothing—								
Domestic	803,842	70,313	515,330	347,446	290,568	130,805	1,609,740	548,564
Foreign	216,771	1,000	347,262	138,116	35,997	7,101	599,130	146,217
⅜ Blood:								
Combing—								
Domestic	3,930,723	2,114,335	157,671	108,438	203,963	175,554	4,292,357	2,398,327
Foreign	2,724,138	631,440	20,065	16,405	10,068	6,657	2,754,271	654,502
Clothing—								
Domestic	332,982	169,054	1,249,944	374,524	340,000	167,862	1,922,926	711,440
Foreign	.....	34,168	709,847	201,718	17,739	8,377	886,508	244,263
Blood:								
Medium								
Combing—								
Domestic	3,370,864	1,076,553	161,057	79,579	124,459	131,602	3,656,380	1,287,734
Foreign	4,345,028	1,163,571	124,208	70,915	15,810	21,611	4,485,046	1,256,097
Clothing—								
Domestic	388,028	248,725	618,665	327,766	127,225	85,468	1,133,918	661,969
Foreign	128,764	62,444	490,200	346,814	36,322	9,196	655,286	418,454
Low or Lincoln:								
Combing—								
Domestic	109,599	46,299	20,603	1,730	2,654	1,368	132,856	49,397
Foreign	1,137,991	819,781	25,349	17,665	17,849	8,618	1,181,189	846,064
Clothing—								
Domestic	16,618	19,648	46,038	37,303	5,941	490	68,597	57,441
Foreign	90,696	.....	145,797	73,669	1,654	.....	238,147	73,669
Carpet:								
Combing, foreign	2,878,879	1,217,011	116,865	92,412	36,960	.....	3,032,704	1,309,423
Filling, foreign	2,800,915	1,473,330	347,723	144,496	133,944	147,842	3,282,582	1,765,668
Grade not stated:								
Domestic	124,890	156,039	58,195	4,600	.....	.....	183,085	160,639
Foreign	.....	153	1,440	7,203	.....	746,743	1,440	754,099
Total:								
Domestic	21,279,662	7,933,525	4,009,073	1,789,452	1,444,918	966,561	26,733,653	10,689,538
Foreign	24,300,683	9,839,395	3,892,886	1,678,005	320,430	979,880	28,513,999	12,497,280
Grand total	45,580,345	17,772,920	7,901,959	3,467,457	1,765,348	1,946,441	55,247,652	23,186,818

Quantities Entering into Manufacture According to States in Which Manufactured.

State.	Grease.		Scoured.		Pulled.		Totals.	
	Feb., 1920.	Feb., 1919.	Feb., 1920.	Feb., 1919.	Feb., 1920.	Feb., 1919.	Feb., 1920.	Feb., 1919.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Massachusetts	18,820,789	6,005,673	3,224,323	1,195,211	537,812	243,438	22,582,924	7,444,322
Pennsylvania	7,106,405	3,092,853	611,162	232,357	396,371	158,966	8,113,938	3,484,176
Rhode Island	5,869,727	2,623,037	293,941	78,913	119,116	932,230	6,282,784	3,634,180
New Jersey	5,029,506	1,407,280	96,569	46,322	9,627	.....	5,135,702	1,453,602
New York	3,627,256	2,082,321	624,313	368,005	183,287	217,282	4,434,856	2,667,608
Ohio	1,994,482	709,287	51,131	21,872	37,179	35,466	2,085,792	766,625
Connecticut	759,255	317,310	995,856	525,088	129,220	122,905	1,884,331	965,303
New Hampshire	1,318,389	745,682	365,853	191,040	73,682	30,283	1,757,924	967,005
Maine	238,359	121,302	600,942	256,212	118,237	40,256	957,538	417,770
Pacific Coast States	133,431	134,662	200,366	118,062	18,304	31,534	352,101	284,258
Total	44,897,599	17,239,407	7,067,456	3,033,082	1,622,835	1,812,360	53,587,890	22,084,849
Other States	682,746	533,513	834,503	434,375	142,513	134,081	1,659,762	1,101,969
Grand total	45,580,345	17,772,920	7,901,959	3,467,457	1,765,348	1,946,441	55,247,652	23,186,818

Schedules were sent to 561 textile manufacturing concerns in the United States. Twenty-two concerns reported no wool consumed, 3 returned schedules stating that their raw material consisted of tops, yarns, and wastes while no reports have been received from 5 concerns. Based on their average monthly consumption for 6 calendar months, it is estimated that the 5 concerns not included used 391,000 pounds of grease wool, 37,000 pounds of scoured wool, and 5,900 pounds of pulled wool.

MARKETING CHINESE WOOL.

China wools are divided into three distinct grades, known to the trade as strictly combing, semicombing, and filling wools. These wools vary widely in length of staple, quality, color, and scoured yield, and are used principally in the manufacture of carpets. Most of them are fair working wools, but without elasticity or springiness; because of the last-named qualities the yarn is lean and flat, according to a report of the American Consul General at Hankow.

The wool is collected from the farmers, as in other wool-producing countries, and transported to one of the numerous central markets, which are scattered throughout the wool-producing provinces; here it is sold to agents of Chinese wool dealers and to representatives of compradores acting for foreign firms.

When the wool arrives in Tientsin, Shanghai, or Hankow (the latter is a small market) brokers representing dealers and compradores take samples of the various parcels to the different foreign export firms handling wool, and the stock is eventually sold to the highest bidder. It is then necessary to select and grade the wool; after this is done the combing and semicombing wools are hand shaken and the filling wools machine cleaned for the purpose of removing the foreign matter which often amounts to 40 or 50 per cent. By thus preparing the wool for shipment freight charges are greatly reduced. The stock is shipped in compressed packed bales averaging 500 pounds per bale.

The greater part of the sheep's wool is exported to the United States and Japan.

DAIRY AND POULTRY

BUTTER MARKET SENSITIVE.

The butter market, during the week ending March 20, was not exceptional for this season of the year. As is to be expected when prices rule high and heavier receipts are anticipated in the near future, the market reacted quickly to slight changes in the conditions of supply and demand. While prices tended to sag early in the week because of heavier receipts and a temporary lull in demand, the market was very firm and practically cleared of the better grades of butter by the close of the week, and prices on the average showed an advance of about seven-tenths of a cent above those of previous week at the five important markets, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco. In fact with the exception of the first week in January, the average price for the four eastern markets was practically as high as for any period during the current year.

Foreign butter has become a factor of increasing importance in our markets. It has tended to stabilize prices by relieving the shortage of domestic supplies during the past few weeks. Information concerning the heavy shipment of Danish butter due to arrive the latter part of the month on the *Oregon* produced quite a flurry in the markets and caused a decline of a few cents in the resale price of this butter already purchased. The heavy Danish imports, however, have tended to balance trade between the two countries thereby improving exchange rates and reducing the chance for speculative profit. New offerings of Danish butter for future shipment around 56 to 57 cents did not find quite so ready a market because buyers were inclined to be cautious.

Storage stocks continued to be absorbed rapidly. Total stocks for the country were some 2,000,000 pounds short of last year's on the 1st of March and since then withdrawals have been heavier than for the same period last year. In the main only poorer quality lots remain, and although trade has been slow for any but the better grades so far, it now looks as though the remaining storage butter would find a good outlet.

In brief, prices will probably remain high until there is a material increase in production. While imports may reduce prices temporarily or hold them in check, heavier production seems to be the only factor that can effect more than a temporary price reduction so long as consumptive demand remains as it is. Although dealers generally expect short supplies during the rest of the month and some even until well along in April, practically all are keeping stocks well cleared to be ready for the increase when it comes.

CHEESE MARKET MORE ACTIVE.

Although prices on the average showed very little change from the previous week, the cheese market became somewhat more active during the week ending March 20. Besides the continued good jobbing business, considerable wholesale demand developed for the better grades of held cheese. For practically the first time this year buyers seemed to take hold with confidence and as a consequence some markets for which supplies were delayed by storms were temporarily unable to fill orders for the really fancy grades. Demand was as widely scattered as during the previous week. Flats, Twins, Single and Double Daisies, and Young Americas were all reported in favor.

The quality of the current make showed material improvement. Cheese makers generally seemed anxious to make better cheese in the effort to avoid a repetition of the present accumulation of poor grade storage stocks. However, there was very little demand for the fresh make and shippers were inclined to wait until demand increased before shipping to the eastern markets. The few sales that were made brought around 24½ cents.

On account of the shortage of supplies of the fancy held stocks some medium and undergrade cheese found an outlet. The prices for the undergrade skims ranged from 10 to 15 cents, and for whole-milk cheese up to 20 cents. Medium grades at 20 to 27 cents were dull and it seemed as though prices would have to be cut further to move any considerable quantities of such cheese.

Export business for the week was reported as fairly good, with demand centering on skims at around 15½ cents and undergrade whole-milk cheese as low as 14 cents. Numerous bids for Canadian cheddars for export were too low to produce much activity as dealers generally were holding for better prices.

There was more clarity in the cheese situation during the week than for any previous time since the first of the year. In addition to the more favorable exchange rates, with the resulting quickening in export demand, a shortage of supplies of the better grades and the continued improvement in domestic consumption and in the quality of the current make, tended to improve the condition of the market. Now that the trade has generally recognized the fact that it must accept a serious loss on the undergrade cheese, there seems to be nothing to prevent continued active trading.

REVIEW OF FIVE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR WEEK ENDING MAR. 20.

(New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.)

BUTTER.

WHOLESALE PRICES (PER POUND) CREAMERY BUTTER, 92 SCORE.

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	67½	68½	69	69	60
Tuesday	67½	68½	69	68½	60
Wednesday	67½	67	68	67	60
Thursday	68½	65½-66	69	69	60
Friday	68½	68	69½	69	60½
Saturday	68½	68	69½	69	60½
Average for week	68.00	67.45	69.09	68.58	60.15
Previous week	66.75	68.08	67.70	67.58	59.50
Corresponding week last year	66.33	63.50	67.00	66.83	56.38

COLD-STORAGE MOVEMENT OF BUTTER AT FIVE MARKETS (POUNDS).

	Week ending Mar. 20.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	945,161	636,111	541,179
Withdrawn from storage	2,778,652	2,814,478	1,806,114
Decrease during week	−1,833,491	−2,178,337	−1,264,935
Total holdings	11,141,667	12,975,158	9,387,852

RECEIPTS OF BUTTER AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Pounds.
Week ending Mar. 20, 1920	8,120,664
Previous week	7,666,686
Corresponding week last year	8,505,825

CHEESE.

WHOLESALE PRICES (PER POUND), AMERICAN CHEESE, NO. 1 TWINS.

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	29-30	28-29	30-31½	30½	28
Tuesday	29-30	28-29	30-31½	28½	28½
Wednesday	29-30	28-29	30-31½	28½	28½
Thursday	29-30	28-29	30-31½	27	28½
Friday	29-30	29	30-31½	27½	28½
Saturday	29-30	29	30-31½	27½	28½
Average for week	29.50	28.66	30.75	28.25	28.45
Previous week	29.58	28.45	31.50	30.50	28.91

[1] Flats.

COLD-STORAGE MOVEMENT OF CHEESE AT FIVE MARKETS (POUNDS).

	Week ending Mar. 20.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	231,011	237,475	413,942
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,222,230	1,192,072	635,195
Decrease during week	−991,189	−954,603	−191,253
Total holdings	11,678,168	12,669,357	2,301,854

RECEIPTS OF CHEESE AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Pounds.
Week ending Mar. 20, 1920	2,936,657
Previous week	3,055,056
Corresponding week last year	2,876,319

EGGS.

COLD-STORAGE MOVEMENT OF EGGS AT FIVE MARKETS (DOZEN).

	Week ending Mar. 20.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	323,460	452,550	546,390
Withdrawn from storage	303,390	102,090	29,100
Increase during week	+20,070	+350,460	+517,290
Total holdings	715,950	695,880	831,060

RECEIPTS OF EGGS AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Dozen.
Week ending Mar. 20, 1920	7,939,680
Previous week	8,255,490
Corresponding week last year	10,138,980

DRESSED POULTRY.

COLD-STORAGE MOVEMENT OF DRESSED POULTRY AT FIVE MARKETS (POUNDS).

	Week ending Mar. 20.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	762,489	1,015,819	1,744,993
Withdrawn from storage	3,985,640	3,540,546	3,813,457
Decrease during week	−3,223,151	−2,524,706	−2,068,464
Total holdings	50,772,398	53,995,549	58,691,446

RECEIPTS OF DRESSED POULTRY AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Pounds.
Week ending Mar. 20, 1920	1,424,280
Previous week	1,659,174
Corresponding week last year	3,046,919

Squab Prices.

New York City, Week Beginning Mar. 22.

Grade.	Price per dozen.	Grade.	Price per dozen.
12 lbs. to doz	$12.00	7 lbs. to doz	$6.50
11 lbs. to doz	11.00	6 lbs. to doz	5.85
10 lbs. to doz	10.00	Dark	4.50
9 lbs. to doz	9.00	Culls	1.75
8 lbs. to doz	8.00	Pigeons	2.00

MARCH MILK MARKET REPORT.

Prices Paid Producers at Country Points[1] for Standard or Grade B Milk (3.5 per cent butter fat).

March prices.

Sections.[2]	Number local markets.	Range of prices per 100 pounds.	Average price.
New England	269	$2.89–$4.65	$4.08
Middle Atlantic	1,238	3.19– 4.04	3.56
East North Central	656	2.52– 4.07	3.26
West North Central	341	2.52– 4.00	3.31
South Atlantic	148	3.50– 6.16	4.59
East South Central	145	2.80– 5.15	3.67
West South Central	79	3.35– 5.81	4.49
Mountain	137	2.71– 4.65	3.20
Pacific	248	2.07– 4.20	3.48
United States	3,268	2.07– 6.16	3.54

Comparison of February and March prices for same markets.

Sections.[2]	Number local markets.	Average February prices.	Average March prices.	Increase or decrease.
				Cents.
New England	235	$4.20	$4.07	−13
Middle Atlantic	1,238	3.63	3.56	− 7
East North Central	624	3.68	3.23	−45
West North Central	323	3.41	3.30	−11
South Atlantic	130	4.20	4.43	+23
East South Central	77	3.59	3.55	− 4
West South Central	79	4.72	4.49	−23
Mountain	80	2.97	3.07	+10
Pacific	248	3.62	3.48	−14
United States	3,034	3.70	3.55	−15

[1] The prices at country points apply to milk delivered direct by farmers in their own cans to local milk shipping stations and near-by city milk plants. They show the range and average of prices actually received by producers supplying cities and differ from the dealers' buying prices by the costs of transportation applicable to different shipping points. The price per 100 pounds may be reduced to price per quart by dividing by 46.53.

[2] The States making up the several geographic divisions are as follows:

New England—Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., and Conn. Middle Atlantic—N. Y., N. J., and Pa. East North Central—Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., and Wis. West North Central—Minn., Iowa, Mo., N. Dak., S. Dak., Nebr., and Kans. South Atlantic—Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga. and Fla. East South Central—Ky., Tenn., Ala., and Miss. West South Central—Ark., La., Okla., and Tex. Mountain—Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Colo., N. Mex., Ariz., Utah, and Nev. Pacific—Wash., Oreg., and Calif.

Retail Prices of Milk, Cream, and Buttermilk for March.

Cities.	Common milk, per quart.	Special milk, per quart.	Certified milk, per quart.	Light cream (18–20 per cent B. F.) per half pint.	Cultured buttermilk, per quart.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Boston	17	18–19	22–25	15–16	11
New York	16–17	19	25–26	20	11
Philadelphia	14	16	26–28	16–18	10–13
Pittsburgh	16	.....	22	19–20	.....
Cleveland	16	20	32	20	15
Chicago	14	22	25	16	18–25
Minneapolis	13	.....	20	15	12
St. Louis	16	18	22	17	18
Washington	17–18	18	30	18–20	18
Miami	25	.....	.....	25	.....
New Orleans	19	21	25	15–16	15–17
Memphis	18	.....	25	20	20
Portland	15	.....	21	17	15
San Francisco	15–16	.....	23	15	10–15
Average of above cities	16.5	19.0	24.8	17.7	15.1

CITY MILK PRICES FOR MARCH.

[Per quart.]

State.	City.	Dealers' buying price at city.[1]	Selling price.[2] On routes. Wholesale trade.		Selling price.[2] On routes. Family trade.	Selling price.[2] At retail stores.
		Bulk.	Bulk.	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.
		Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Alabama	Birmingham	6.02– 7.52	13.75	15	20.25	20.25
Do	Mobile	.....	.....	.....	18–25	18–25
Arizona	Phoenix	.....	.....	.....	15–16	15–16
California	San Francisco	8.68	11.37	13–14	15–16	14–16
Do	Los Angeles	8.08– 8.66	13.75	15	16	16
Do	San Diego	9.56	12.5	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	Colorado Springs	7.88– 8.12	9.375	12	12–13	12–13
Do	Denver	6.58	8.75	12	13	12
Connecticut	Hartford	10.05–10.5	12.5–13	15	17	17
Do	New Haven	9.99	10.5–12.5	14–14.5	16	16
District of Columbia	Washington	9.99–11.00	13–15	15–16	17–18	16–18
Florida	Jacksonville	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
Do	Miami	.....	20	20	25	.....
Do	Tampa	.....	12.5	15	25	20
Georgia	Atlanta	12.47–13.75	16.25	18	.....	.....
Do	Augusta	8.75	13.75	14	.....	22
Do	Savannah	.....	17.5	.....	25–28	25–28
Illinois	Chicago	7.41	10.75	13–14	14	13–14
Indiana	Indianapolis	6.40– 6.77	11	12	14	.....
Do	Fort Wayne	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
Do	South Bend	6.24	10	12	14	14
Do	Evansville	7.76	12.25	14.5	.....	.....
Iowa	Des Moines	8.06	11.25	13	15	.....
Do	Sioux City	8.81	12.5	14.5	16	16
Kansas	Topeka	7.52	11.25	13	15	15
Do	Kansas City	7.67– 8.21	.....	.....	15	13
Kentucky	Louisville	8.60	11.25	14	16	16
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	9.24	15.5	18	.....	.....
Do	New Orleans	11.003	13.7–15	17	19	19
Do	Alexandria	13.00	15	.....	.....	.....
Maine	Portland	.....	12	13	15	.....
Maryland	Baltimore	9.11	14.5	16	16	.....
Do	Cumberland	10.16	13.5	16	17	17–19
Massachusetts	Boston	.....	13–13.1	15	17	16–17
Do	Springfield	9.99	14	15	17	17
Michigan	Detroit	7.99	13–14	15	16	16
Do	Grand Rapids	7.48	10.5	12	14	14
Do	Kalamazoo	8.60	12	13	15	15
Minnesota	Minneapolis	6.68– 7.50	10.5	11.5	13	13
Do	St. Paul	6.68	11	11.5–12	12.5–13	12–13
Do	Duluth	8.27	11.5	14	15–16	.....
Missouri	Kansas City	7.69– 8.38	10–13	13–15	16	15–16
Do	St. Joseph	.....	12	13	16.6	15
Do	St. Louis	7.97	.....	15	16	15
Montana	Butte	7.14	10–11.25	12.5	15	15
Nebraska	Lincoln	7.14	12–12.5	13–13.5	15	14–15
Do	Omaha	6.45– 9.00	10.5	14.5	16.6	16.6
New Hampshire	Concord	.....	.....	12	14	.....
New Jersey	Newark	8.60	11–11.5	13	16	.....
Do	Trenton	8.47	12.5	14	14	16–18
Do	Camden	8.57	.....	14	.....	.....
New York	Buffalo	8.02– 8.21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	New York	8.60	12–12.5	16	16–17	16–17
Do	Rochester	7.91	.....	14	15	14
Do	Albany	8.27	11	16	16	.....
North Carolina	Asheville	9.58	10–13.75	15	18	.....
North Dakota	Fargo	7.24	10	12	15	.....
Do	Jamestown	6.98	10	.....	12.5	.....
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	7.52– 8.73	12.5	15	18	17–20
Ohio	Cleveland	9.00	12	14.5	16	16
Do	Cincinnati	8.60	12–13	14	15	15
Do	Toledo	8.27	11	13.5	15	.....
Do	Dayton	8.06	11.25	14	16	16
Oregon	Eugene	7.63	10	13	15	15
Do	Salem	7.99	10	.....	15	15–16
Do	Portland	8.06	12.5	13.5	15	17
Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	8.5 – 9.24	11.25–14	15–15.5	16	16–18
Do	Philadelphia	7.97– 9.00	11–12	13	14	14
Do	Harrisburg	7.48	11	11	13	13
Rhode Island	Providence	9.76	13.5	15	17	16
Do	Newport	9.50	13	13	15	15
South Carolina	Charleston	.....	20	20	25	25
South Dakota	Sioux Falls	8.60	11.25	14	14	.....
Tennessee	Memphis	9.99	12.5	17	18	.....
Do	Nashville	7.01	12.5	16	17	16–17
Do	Chattanooga	9.35	15	16	19	.....
Texas	Dallas	9.78	17.5	20	23	23–25
Do	Galveston	.....	15–17.5	.....	20–22	.....
Do	San Antonio	7.87	12.5	17	19	19
Utah	Salt Lake City	7.24– 7.50	8.75	11	12.5	13–15
Vermont	Burlington	7.52	.....	12	14	14
Virginia	Richmond	11.0 –11.13	14	16	16	.....
Do	Roanoke	9.99	13–14	14–15	17	.....
Washington	Seattle	6.49	9–9.5	10–10.5	13–14	.....
Do	Spokane	8.06	11.875	13.5	14.5–15.5	15.5–16
West Virginia	Wheeling	9.03	12	14	16	16
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	7.19	9.5	11	12	12
Do	Beloit	6.24	10	12	13	13
Do	Green Bay	6.45	9.5	11.5	13	13
Do	La Crosse	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.4

[1] In many cities for which prices are not given the greater portion of the milk supply is distributed direct by producers.

[2] These prices represent standard, or grade B milk, which is the grade most commonly sold, the butter at content varying from 3.3 per cent to 4.5 per cent in different cities.

FINAL QUARTERLY PRODUCTION REPORT OF MANUFACTURED DAIRY PRODUCTS AND OLEOMARGARINE.

Production figures compiled from reports made in response to requests sent to over 10,000 manufacturers of dairy products and oleomargarine are estimated as representing from 90 to over 95 per cent of the total production in the United States with the exception of the figures given for ice cream, which are estimated as approximately 50 per cent complete.

Manufactured products.	October, 1919.			November, 1919.			December, 1919.		
	Number factories reporting.	Amount manufactured.	Increase or decrease compared with October, 1918.[1]	Number factories reporting.	Amount manufactured.	Increase or decrease compared with November, 1918.[1]	Number factories reporting.	Amount manufactured.	Increase or decrease compared with December, 1918.[1]
		Pounds.	*Per cent.*		*Pounds.*	*Per cent.*		*Pounds.*	*Per cent.*
Creamery butter	3,368	58,722,557	— 6.05	3,386	45,040,656	— 1.35	3,398	46,662,021	+ 2.67
Whey butter (made from whey cream)	285	424,017	+ 12.24	289	430,863	+ 7.20	289	220,674	+ 10.64
Renovated or process butter	13	955,464	— 44.30	12	1,044,240	— 32.92	12	978,676	— 45.13
American cheese (whole milk)	1,750	23,114,457	+ 29.53	1,775	13,106,756	+ 18.01	1,772	10,013,643	+ 8.71
American cheese (part skim)	36	248,049	+ 33.37	37	230,276	+ 12.08	38	250,493	— 21.16
American cheese (full skim)	48	378,272	+ 48.53	48	249,299	+ 31.84	50	205,514	— 28.77
Swiss cheese, including block	218	1,860,084	+ 31.12	221	848,190	+ 7.44	221	448,689	— .05
Brick and Munster cheese	508	3,794,110	+ 19.78	516	3,523,597	+ 19.88	517	3,080,463	+ 12.26
Limburger cheese	133	703,969	+ 10.65	136	473,155	+ 25.00	137	289,810	+ 5.02
Cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese	303	2,180,766	+ 30.85	306	1,855,898	+ 2.31	307	2,205,306	+ 12.40
Cream and Neufchatel cheese	34	423,218	+ 29.01	34	507,611	+ 33.07	34	629,960	+ 63.46
All Italian varieties of cheese	37	329,434	— 25.20	37	256,158	— 17.81	37	257,119	— 18.80
All other varieties of cheese	66	1,264,474	+ 86.07	66	985,499	+ 73.65	66	1,049,910	+ 66.01
Sweetened condensed milk:									
Case goods—									
Skimmed	7	336,291	+120.16	7	368,323	+ 124.11	6	413,149	+ 154.27
Unskimmed	80	46,419,070	+ 40.51	80	39,221,038	+ 49.35	80	34,280,933	+ 19.65
Bulk goods—									
Skimmed	80	3,542,564	+ 41.78	84	3,916,699	+ 33.13	82	5,264,788	— 3.02
Unskimmed	58	4,269,875	— 9.79	60	2,509,500	+ 80.74	60	2,873,167	+ 43.55
Unsweetened evaporated milk:									
Case goods—									
Skimmed	7	258,291		7	192,529	+ 105.03	8	147,826	+ 100.82
Unskimmed	126	84,521,515	+ 13.56	126	73,197,049	+ 11.32	127	78,202,328	+ 3.16
Bulk goods—									
Skimmed	86	4,992,338	+ 43.92	89	4,178,760	+ 25.44	89	3,819,847	+ .71
Unskimmed	76	5,109,989	+ 10.95	75	4,293,842	— 22.26	76	3,711,743	— 17.44
Evaporated, part or full skimmed, modified with foreign fat (case goods)	8	6,999,843	+ 30.00	8	6,330,877	+ 39.25	8	7,919,916	+ 21.69
Evaporated, part or full skimmed, modified with foreign fat (bulk goods)	5	123,789	— 26.04	6	192,343	— 18.85	5	197,175	— 13.41
Sterilized milk (canned same as condensed)	4	385,706		4	3,859	— 33.33	4	5,112	— 33.33
Condensed or evaporated buttermilk	15	1,401,863	+ 1.25	15	1,179,880	+ 4.18	15	1,315,174	+ 25.58
Dried or powdered buttermilk	10	349,694	— 44.26	10	242,819	— 27.76	10	273,978	— 31.83
Powdered whole milk	10	294,598	— 9.91	11	522,974	+ 278.61	12	604,281	+ 127.51
Powdered skimmed milk	34	2,230,808	+ 1.22	34	1,472,701	— 17.41	34	1,823,099	— 13.95
Powdered cream	3	19,301	+ 34.76	2	230		3	33,024	— 48.95
Dried casein (skim-milk product)	65	810,551	+ 7.10	65	626,134	— 7.69	66	622,419	— 14.20
Dried casein (buttermilk product)	3	12,053		3	12,073		3	89,404	
Malted milk	6	1,504,594	+ 32.86	7	1,596,889	+ 20.97	7	1,560,916	+ 2.66
Milk sugar (crude)	16	502,899	+ 16.77	17	442,342	+ 22.20	16	406,458	+ 40.61
Ice cream of all kinds (gallons)	2,263	8,456,116	+ 13.39	2,275	5,493,031	+ 4.08	2,277	4,320,156	— 4.52
Oleomargarine (uncolored):									
Animal and vegetable oil	44	19,992,241	— 34.20	44	17,540,726	— 24.30	45	18,770,912	— 23.03
Exclusively vegetable oil	53	14,619,363	+ 12.83	51	16,868,829	+ 102.56	53	19,566,330	+ 81.97
Exclusively animal oil	4	192,431	— 43.69	2	129,278	— 15.36	2	146,739	— 39.85
Oleomargarine (colored):									
Animal and vegetable oil	28	730,401	+ 16.19	27	817,868	+ 51.08	30	1,053,311	+ 38.10
Exclusively vegetable oil	12	377,360		15	732,688	+122,014.66	22	396,381	+5,476.05
Exclusively animal oil							1	1,001,682	+ 8.59

[1] The percentage given is based upon reports of those firms which reported for both years.

The total production report of dairy products and oleomargarine manufactured in the United States during 1919 will be given in an early issue of The Market Reporter.

HAY MARKET SITUATION.

(Continued from front page.)

last year's range of prarie-hay prices, the range at corresponding periods being at the same level only about the last of January. That part of the Central West which comprises the principal prairie territory, has had generally a less severe winter than the timothy sections. This, together with the increased production, which was estimated by the Bureau of Crop Estimates to be approximately three and a fourth million tons greater than the 1918 production, has probably been the principal cause of the lower level of prairie-hay prices.

Beginning August 1 with the average price of No. 1 upland prairie hay at $20 per ton, the trend of prices was upward until about January 1, 1920, when the average price of No. 1 upland reached the highest point to date at $26.25 per ton. Prices then began to decline and continued downward until the middle of March, when the avergae price had declined to $20.75, which was only 75 cents above the price at the beginning of the crop year.

The price of clover hay has been relatively high during the year and the range has been well above that of the previous year, probably largely on account of the very light production. The almost total lack of clover hay in many of the markets has caused a greater demand for alfalfa, especially from dairymen and feeders. This added demand for alfalfa has raised the range of prices for the 1920 crop well above that of the previous year.

Timothy Surplus Above Normal.

The present market situation varies somewhat in the different sections of the country. In the section including Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, and the New England States the movement of hay has been practically normal, and it is estimated that in the surplus producing sections of this territory, which are located principally in Pennsylvania and New York, about 25 per cent to 30 per cent of the marketable surplus is yet to be marketed.

The severe winter weather has caused heavier feeding than usual in some sections and has also greatly curtailed shipments. The shortage of cars, together with the unfavorable weather conditions, has also interfered with the movement of hay, and was the principal cause of the recent high price quotations in eastern markets.

In the surplus timothy producing sections of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois it is estimated that taken as a whole about 80 per cent of the marketable surplus has already been shipped, which is about normal for this time of the year. The surplus yet to be marketed in the different parts of the section varies, however, from 10 to 35 per cent of the total surplus. Reports from northern Ohio, central and southern Indiana, and southern Michigan indicate that probably one-third of the surplus is yet to be shipped. Shipments have been delayed by bad roads and a scarcity of cars and the movement is still below normal because of these conditions. In northern Indiana and the greater part of Illinois it is estimated that only about 10 per cent of the surplus is yet to be marketed, which is below the amount usually remaining at this time. The severe weather has caused heavier feeding than usual in this section and reduced the amount to be marketed. Practically the same conditions exist in the timothy producing areas of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. The movement throughout the entire timothy territory has been to the usual southern and eastern markets and to the consuming territory in the Southeast.

Supply of Prairie Exceeds Last Year.

The surplus of prairie hay throughout the prairie-producing territory appears to be about normal at this time, only 70 to 75 per cent being estimated as having been marketed, compared to 90 to 95 per cent at the

(Continued on page 206.)

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

MARKETS STILL STRONG.

Prices Gain Further—Shipments of Old Stocks Decrease.

Potatoes, cabbage, onions, celery, and apples advanced during the week ending March 22. Peanuts and tomatoes were somewhat lower, while sweet potatoes showed little change. Total shipments were 8,101 cars, a decrease from 8,463 cars last week but heavier than the movement of 6,831 for the same week last year, when early movement of new truck crops was comparatively light.

Potatoes Generally Higher.

Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin white varieties of potatoes at shipping points advanced steadily and closed about 55 cents higher at $5.50 to $5.75 per 100 pounds sacked f. o. b. This stock in middle-western consuming markets ranged $5.35 to $6, compared with $5.30 to $5.60 last week. St. Louis closed at $6 to $6.10. New York round whites at shipping points ranged 10 to 25 cents higher at $4.85 to $5.25 sacked per 100 pounds f. o. b. Eastern distributing markets for this stock closed about 35 cents higher, at $5.50 to $5.85. Maine Green Mountains in New York City ranged steady at $5.55 to $5.85 bulk per 100 pounds. Shipments were lighter, 2,567 cars moving, compared with 2,615 last week and with 2,991 for the same week last year. Movements from many sections are still checked by conditions of weather and transportation, but Maine shipped 584, Minnesota 421, and New York 430 cars.

Onion Prices Advance.

Eastern yellow varieties of onions advanced 25–50 cents in consuming markets, closing $6 to $6.75 per 100 pounds sacked. Middle-western yellow stock held at $6 to $6.75 in most consuming markets and prices in Chicago were unchanged from last week, at $5 to $6. Baltimore was 50 cents higher than other markets. California Australian Browns in Chicago made slight advances, ranging $5.50 to $6.50. Supplies are moderate and demand in most markets good. Shipments are not very far below last year's volume. Most States shipped less than last season, but the heavy movement from California has gone far to offset the general shortage. Maine, New York, and Ohio are still shipping liberally. Movement for the week consisted of 211 cars compared with 233 last week and with 180 for corresponding week a year ago.

Cabbage Gains Continue.

With a depletion of cabbage supplies and quotations irregular, prices for New York Danish seed stock in consuming markets showed little change at $80 to $100. New York quoted $100 to $110. Early Wakefields at Sanford, Fla., shipping points ruled, $2 per 1½ bushel hamper f. o. b., compared with $1.50 to $1.75 las tweek. Consuming markets for this stock closed generally 25 to 50 cents higher at $2.50 to $3.50, while Cincinnati was about 25 cents lower at $2.25 to $2.35. Texas Early Flat Dutch in middle-western distributing markets ranged generally $5 to $10 higher, at $80 to $100, with Detroit at $100 to $110. New cabbage shipments were 798 cars, compared with 586 last week. The week's shipments were more thau three times the volume for same week a year ago, when 247 cars moved. Shipments of old cabbage decreased to 38 cars.

Apples Strong.

Baldwins A 2½ from cold storage at western New York shipping points ranged nearly steady at $8 to $8.25 per barrel. Consuming markets for this stock closed generally 50 cents higher, at $8.50 to $9.50. Middle-western Ben Davis were 10 cents to 25 cents higher, at $7.50 to $8. Southeastern York Imperials in Baltimore rauged $8.50 to $9.25. Northwestern extra fancy boxed Winesaps, medium to large sizes, at Yakima and Wenatchee shipping points ranged $3 to $3.15 f. o. b., compared with $3.15 to $3.25. Jobbing sales for these stocks in distributing markets held generally at $3.50 to $4, with Bostou at $4 to $4.25. Shipments of boxed apples consisted of 465 cars and of barreled stock 344, compared with 445 and 407, respectively, last week. Same week last year 126 cars of boxed and 313 of barreled apples were shipped. Canadian storage stock of barreled apples decreased about one-fourth and boxed apples about three-fourths during February. No. 1 Ontario Spies March 8 reached $10 per barrel in Montreal, $11.50 in Quebec, and $10 to $11 in Toronto.

Sweet Potato Prices Unchanged.

Sweet potato consuming markets continued steady. New Jersey and Delaware yellow varieties still held at $2.25 to $2.85 per bushel hamper, and Tennessee Nancy Halls at $1.75 to $2.25. Shipments decreased to 268 cars from 305 last week but were heavier than those for the same week a year ago, when movement was 166 cars.

Celery Markets Strong.

Celery haulings continued heavy at Sanford, Fla., shipping points, 10-inch crates of 4–6 dozen bunches closing firm at $3 to $3.25 f. o. b. compared with last week's range of $2.50 to $2.90. Consuming markets were 25 cents to 50 cents higher, closing at $4 to $4.75, with good demand. Recent shipments from California and Florida have been liberal and far in excess of last season. Week's movement was 358 cars as against 250 last week.

Tomatoes Decline.

Tomatoes were slightly lower than last week, closing $2.75 for six basket containers f. o. b. at shipping points and were quoted $3 to $4.25 in middle-western markets. Stock of good color sold in New York and Pittsburgh at $4 to $4.50. Shipments were 288 cars, a decrease from last week, when 340 cars moved. The corresponding week last year 240 cars were shipped.

CARLOT SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Week Ending Mar. 20.

Commodity.	This week.	Same week last season.	This season to date.	Last season to same date.	Total last season.
Apples:					
Boxed States	465	126	38,991	25,080	25,581
Barreled States	344	313	37,604	42,825	44,311
Cabbage:					
Old	38	134	23,182	29,210	29,361
New	798	247	4,617	2,327	4,945
Cauliflower	97	82	2,447	2,203	2,311
Celery:					
Old	102	7	6,711	6,343	6,385
New	256	158	1,601	960	2,051
Dry beans	102	133	4,619	4,293	7,538
Grapefruit	488	261	6,980	5,516	6,462
Lemons	94	219	3,160	4,026	9,532
Lettuce	216	174	5,964	2,831	7,250
Mixed and bunched vegetables	250	148	3,103	2,112	7,797
Onions	211	180	19,711	21,978	22,550
Oranges	1,517	1,252	26,702	27,064	50,654
Sweet potatoes	268	166	13,668	10,063	10,510
Tomatoes	288	240	1,306	708	15,640
White potatoes	2,567	2,991	143,638	147,307	176,540
Total	8,101	6,831	344,004	334,846	429,448

PRICES TO JOBBERS OF CERTAIN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

POTATOES, NO. 1 WHITE.

(Sacked, per 100 pounds.)

Market.	Mar. 22, 1920.	Mar. 15, 1920.	One year ago.
New York	[1] $5.55–$5.70	[1] $5.55–$5.70	[1] $1.75–$2.00
Baltimore	5.85– 6.00	5.00– 5.25	2.00– 2.05
Boston	5.25– 5.50	5.00	1.90– 2.00
Chicago	[2] 5.85– 6.00	[2] 5.15– 5.30	[2] 1.70
Kansas City	6.50	[2] 5.40	1.80
St. Louis	6.00– 6.10	5.60– 5.70	1.75
West New York [3]	5.25– 5.75	4.70– 4.97	1.77
Wisconsin and Michigan [3]	5.70– 5.80	4.95– 5.10	1.50– 1.55

SWEET POTATOES, NEW JERSEY YELLOWS.

(Bushel hampers.)

New York	$2.65–$2.85	$2.65–$2.85	$3.25–$3.50
Baltimore	2.35– 2.40	2.25– 2.40	.....
Boston	2.75	3.00	3.50
Chicago	[4] 1.75– 1.90	2.75– 3.00	[4] 2.65– 2.75
Kansas City	[4] 1.65– 1.75	[4] 1.65– 1.75	[4] 2.75– 2.85
St. Louis	[4] 1.85– 2.00	[4] 1.80– 1.90	[4] 2.50

APPLES, NEW YORK BALDWINS, A 2½.

(Barrels.)

New York	$8.50–$9.00	$8.00–$9.00	$9.00–$9.50
Baltimore	8.50– 9.00	.....	10.00–10.50
Boston	9.50	8.50– 9.00	9.00–10.00
Chicago	9.00– 9.50	9.00– 9.50	9.50–10.00
Kansas City	[5] 7.50– 8.00	[5] 7.25– 7.75	[5] 9.75
St. Louis	[5] 7.50– 8.00	[5] 6.75– 7.00	9.75–10.00
West New York [3]	8.00– 8.25	8.00– 8.25	.....

APPLES, NORTHWESTERN WINESAPS, EXTRA FANCY.

(Boxes.)

New York	$3.75–$4.00	$3.50–$3.75	$4.25–$4.50
Boston	4.00– 4.25	4.00– 4.25	4.25– 4.50
Chicago	3.50– 3.75	3.50– 3.75	3.75– 4.25
Kansas City	3.75– 4.00	3.75– 4.00	4.75
Northwestern [3]	3.00– 3.15	3.15	.....

ONIONS, NO. 1 YELLOW AND RED.

(Sacked, per 100 pounds.)

New York	$6.50–$6.75	$6.00	$3.00–$3.25
Baltimore	6.75– 7.25	$6.00– 6.75	3.00– 3.50
Boston	6.25– 6.50	6.25– 6.50	3.50– 4.00
Chicago	5.50– 6.00	5.00– 6.00	3.00
Kansas City	7.25	7.00– 7.25	3.00– 3.75
St. Louis	6.75– 7.00	6.50	3.00– 3.25

CABBAGE, FLORIDA, VARIOUS VARIETIES.

(1½-bushel hampers.)

New York	$3.00–$3.25	$3.00–$3.25	$2.25–$2.75
Baltimore	3.50	2.50– 2.75	2.00– 2.50
Boston	[6] 7.00	[6] 5.50	[6] 5.25
Chicago	2.50– 2.75	2.50– 2.75	2.50
Florida [3]	2.00– 2.25	1.75– 2.00	[6] 3.40– 3.50

[1] Bulk, per hundredweight.
[2] Car-lot sales.
[3] F. o. b. shipping points.
[4] Tennessee Nancy Halls.
[5] Middlewestern Ben Davis.
[6] Bulk, per barrel.

Peanuts Weaker.

Supplies of farmers' grade peanuts are practically exhausted. Demand for seed stock continues brisk. Markets are dull and prices for most grades somewhat lower. At Virgiuia and North Carolina shipping points cleaned jumbos were slightly stronger at 13½ to 14 cents per pound. Shelled No. 1 Virginias ranged 13⅞ to 14½, a loss of ½ cent. Spanish stock was steady at 17½ to 18 cents. Farmers' grade Virginias held unchanged at 8½ to 9½ cents per pound, and Spanish stock showed a loss of 10 cents per bushel, closing at $3.10 to $3.15. Cleaned jumbos declined slightly in consuming markets, ranging from 14 to 15 cents.

SEEDS

RED AND ALSIKE CLOVER ADVANCE AS DEMAND IMPROVES.

Other Seeds Lower or Unchanged.

Clovers.—With the first sign of the approaching spring demand, prices of red clover advanced from 50 cents to $2 per 100 pounds and alsike clover, 50 cents to $1 during the week ending March 20. Stocks of red clover at the larger markets are fairly well maintained by continued imports, but they are limited and would be greatly reduced, if not exhausted, by a good demand of only a few weeks. Little spring plowing has been done and seeding will be late in many localities. Some seedsmen are of the opinion that the acreage sown to clover will not be reduced, but that the quantity of seed sown per acre will be less than normal. Sweet clover was lower at several markets, Kansas City showing the heaviest decline, $3 per 100 pounds. St. Louis dealers report a good demand for lespedeza, and the price has advanced $3 per 100 pounds during the past two weeks.

Alfalfa.—In a few cities alfalfa seed continued to decline because of the recent heavy importation on the Pacific Coast. Heavy arrivals of this seed are reported for the past week.

Grasses.—Dealers in practically all of the cities quoted lower prices for timothy, because of continued inactive demand. Some of them are of the opinion that fairly large stocks remain in producing sections and that the demand thus far has been supplied largely from this reserve. Reports indicate that more timothy will be sown this season than normally.

It is understood that the territory which usually consumes most of the redtop seed is very wet or threatened by flood and the expected demand has not developed. As a result, the prices at many of the larger markets are lower than a week ago.

Sorgos and millets.—Heavy receipts of sorgo, or "cane" are reported by dealers at Kansas City and St. Louis, the latter also reporting a fair demand for this commodity as well as for millets.

Kansas City reports that a freer movement of Sudan grass seed from Kansas points has occurred recently, which has been augmented by offerings from Texas.

INDEX TO SEED REPORTER.

The complete Index to the Seed Reporter has been mailed to all concerns that reported in the seed surveys, to libraries, and to those who made a special request for it. If any of the foregoing failed to receive a copy, or if there are others who desire a copy, application for it should be made to United States Bureau of Markets.

EUROPEAN CORN BORER QUARANTINE.

Notice of quarantine No. 43, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective on and after March 29, 1920, prohibits the shipment or removal of "corn and broom corn, including all parts of the stalk, celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, spinach, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof without stems," from the infested area to any point outside the infested area

(Continued on page 203.)

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, MAR. 20.

Prices given are for high qualities of seed offered by seedmen. Obviously it is impossible to give prices that represent the same quality and origin of seed in each of the cities.

[In dollars per 100 pounds, except seed grains, which are per bushel.]

Kind of seed.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Memphis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Seattle.	Aver. for U. S. Same date last year.
Clovers:															
Red clover	57.50	57.00	58.50	57.50	58.50	56.00	56.50	58.00	56.00	59.00	56.00	.....	59.00	60.00	43.50
Alsike clover	58.50	58.00	58.50	58.50	59.90	58.00	58.00	59.00	59.00	60.50	58.00	59.00	60.00	62.00	33.00
White clover	61.00	60.00	62.00	61.00	65.00	60.00	60.00	66.00	60.00	61.00	63.00	61.00	65.00	68.00	48.00
Crimson clover	11.50	11.00	12.00	.....	.....	13.00	13.00	.....	11.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00
Sweet clover	35.50	36.00	36.00	34.00	38.00	32.00	31.75	36.00	38.00	36.00	34.00	36.00	35.00	40.00	23.00
Bur clover (hulled)	.....	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00
Lespedeza	.....	30.00	30.00	.....	.....	32.00	.....	.....	33.00	32.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00
Alfalfa	35.00	39.00	42.00	42.50	43.25	43.25	41.50	44.50	43.00	45.00	40.00	41.00	44.00	41.00	21.00
Grasses:															
Timothy	14.25	13.50	14.00	13.50	13.45	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.50	14.00	13.00	14.00	14.00	18.00	10.80
Redtop	18.00	18.00	19.50	20.00	20.00	19.00	17.00	22.00	20.00	22.50	19.00	22.00	21.00	25.00	14.00
Kentucky bluegrass	28.00	29.00	29.00	28.00	31.00	29.50	29.50	31.00	33.00	30.00	30.00	30.25	32.00	35.00	23.00
Orchard grass	23.00	25.00	25.75	25.00	26.00	22.50	22.50	26.00	27.00	28.00	25.00	29.00	29.00	30.00	28.00
Meadow fescue	.....	.....	37.00	.....	.....	.....	35.00	37.00	.....	.....	35.00	36.00	.....	.....	21.50
Bromus inermis	31.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	28.00	.....	.....	30.00	29.50	.....	.....	23.50
Millets:															
Golden millet	5.75	5.50	5.75	5.50	6.00	8.50	5.25	5.50	5.50	6.00	5.25	5.75	6.50	7.50	5.25
Common millet	5.00	3.50	4.50	5.00	.....	.....	3.50	3.30	4.00	4.25	3.00	3.75	.....	5.00	4.25
Siberian millet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	3.40	4.00	.....	3.00	3.75	5.50	.....	5.25
Hungarian millet	8.50	7.00	.....	8.50	9.00	.....	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.25
Japanese millet	16.00	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....	14.00	12.00	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.25
Broom-corn millet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.75	3.50	4.00	.....	3.20	.....	.....	.....	3.85
Sorgos ("cane"):															
Amber sorgo	.....	3.75	4.25	.....	.....	3.75	3.00	3.25	2.75	3.85	2.75	3.00	.....	.....	4.25
Orange sorgo	.....	3.75	4.35	.....	.....	3.75	3.25	.....	3.00	4.00	3.00	.....	.....	.....	4.00
Sumac sorgo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.75	.....	.....	.....	4.15	3.00	.....	.....	.....	5.50
Grain sorghums:															
Kafir	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.25	3.00	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	3.75
Milo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	3.75
Feterita	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	.....	3.25	.....	.....	.....	4.25
Sudan grass	.....	.....	13.50	12.00	.....	.....	12.50	13.75	13.50	15.00	12.50	14.00	.....	18.00	14.50
Rape	11.00	11.00	11.25	12.00	12.00	12.00	11.25	11.75	11.50	12.50	12.00	.....	12.00	10.00	9.00
Vetches:															
Hairy vetch	28.00	28.00	30.00	30.00	32.00	.....	32.50	29.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	18.50
Common vetch	9.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	.....	10.00	8.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.00	7.50
Peas:															
Canada field peas	6.00	6.00	6.25	5.80	6.25	.....	5.50	5.75	6.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.50	5.50
Cowpeas	.....	9.00	9.75	.....	.....	10.00	10.00	12.50	11.00	10.00	11.50	.....	.....	.....	6.00
Beans:															
Soy beans (southern)	.....	8.00	8.25	.....	9.60	9.00	9.75	10.50	10.00	9.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	4.50
White field beans	.....	8.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00
Velvet beans	.....	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.00
Cotton seed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.25
Seed potatoes	.....	4.50	5.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.50	6.25	7.00	.....	.....	2.75
Seed grains:															
Seed corn	.....	2.75	3.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	3.00	2.75	2.50	3.25	3.00	3.35	.....	4.50	2.75
Seed wheat	.....	3.50	.....	3.95	4.00	.....	3.75	3.65	.....	.....	.....	3.00	.....	4.20	2.85
Seed oats	.....	1.25	1.30	1.25	.....	1.15	1.25	1.20	1.25	1.25	1.30	1.70	.....	1.45	.95
Seed barley	.....	2.00	2.20	2.20	.....	.....	1.85	2.00	2.00	.....	1.90	2.65	.....	2.15	1.40
Seed rye	.....	.....	.....	2.75	.....	.....	2.40	2.30	1.85	.....	.....	2.80	.....	2.25	2.00
Seed buckwheat	.....	1.80	.....	2.00	.....	.....	1.85	2.00	2.25	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	1.85

EXPORTS OF TIMOTHY AND CLOVER SEED..

[Compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Markets from data obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce.]

Month.	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
TIMOTHY.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
January	439,683	2,424,689	1,485,351	3,674,313	1,680,258	3,044,622	575,461	2,513,345
February	291,741	1,704,534	1,826,551	2,931,956	2,051,299	1,697,166	1,287,731	1,312,972
March	313,955	1,624,048	1,998,429	1,787,032	1,046,303	2,417,372	1,151,984	985,351
April	244,821	942,190	698,897	1,174,889	918,992	913,885	239,400	1,140,019
May	60,432	661,040	460,021	610,634	391,092	437,065	373,390	348,527
June	2,480	444,457	269,298	203,160	258,024	547,631	69,223	505,620
July	.....	887,731	1,045,595	204,603	106,073	53,148	52,038	470,017
August	92,016	439,681	633,239	521,816	448,976	544,053	256,085	580,723
September	524,447	581,266	391,151	351,844	401,506	617,541	171,680	1,209,845
October	2,438,241	1,055,217	719,359	1,267,087	1,447,565	977,513	820,286	661,630
November	3,977,041	1,210,595	1,381,064	1,571,513	1,665,073	463,160	1,278,454	1,228,373
December	2,726,950	1,567,257	2,780,752	3,347,426	2,012,979	2,167,769	2,288,652	2,389,936
Total	11,111,807	13,542,705	13,689,707	17,646,273	12,428,140	13,880,925	8,564,384	13,346,358
CLOVER (all kinds).								
January	321,763	962,694	905,564	2,328,148	830,066	1,072,343	1,722,282	1,606,986
February	151,935	965,058	469,345	1,711,474	881,669	582,138	887,052	1,339,383
March	202,042	788,360	765,868	1,270,004	734,443	473,316	846,982	2,281,592
April	83,688	259,122	425,838	431,846	652,337	622,422	321,872	256,436
May	40,830	12,545	63,642	14,011	162,518	107,106	109,477	52,178
June	12,235	9,345	41,725	5,992	90,004	330,585	921	134,067
July	11,000	1,871	16,002	25,788	59,521	83,678	101,482	2,985
August	4,563	1,665	8,289	87,833	55,332	321,699	153,489	20,616
September	73,495	130,618	42,113	451,212	155,158	1,064,452	167,830	82,151
October	158,565	489,219	495,035	790,447	215,702	625,400	113,222	392,589
November	1,245,024	686,893	1,353,778	1,185,181	1,085,375	1,080,420	418,877	689,395
December	917,825	658,604	2,072,772	1,224,722	1,097,865	2,375,019	1,142,010	1,082,371
Total	3,222,965	4,965,994	6,659,971	9,527,258	6,049,990	8,738,608	5,985,526	7,913,749

GRAIN, HAY, AND FEED

HAY MARKET GENERALLY HIGHER.

Light Receipts and Good Demand Have Caused an Advance in Price of Timothy and Prairie—Alfalfa Practically Unchanged.

The movement of hay for the week ending March 20 continues to be restricted by a scarcity of cars. The bad condition of the country roads is also a contributing factor in many sections, especially in the northern part of the country. Embargoes against further shipments to Kansas City have been placed by three of the railroads entering that market on account of the accumulation of hay beyond the capacity of the team tracks.

Timothy.—Receipts of timothy in the eastern markets, including Baltimore and Philadelphia, have increased during the week and together with the limited demand have caused a decline of from $1 to $2 from the previous week's quotations. The car situation in the territory tributary to these markets shows some improvement.

In the markets of the Central West the receipts have been rather light. Only 210 cars were received at Chicago, and advices of shipments from country points indicate continued light receipts. The excellent demand continues at Cincinnati, and prices again advanced from the previous quotations. The bad condition of the roads in the surrounding country is affecting the loading and will probably result in lighter receipts. At Kansas City and St. Louis the supply of timothy has been about normal, but on account of the urgent demand, principally from shippers, prices have advanced slightly.

Reports from Atlanta and other southern markets state that a good demand exists throughout that territory, but that receipts are becoming fairly liberal.

Alfalfa.—The market situation of alfalfa hay is but little changed from last week. The quality of the hay continues generally poor and the lower grades are moved only by allowing rather heavy discounts under the prices of the better grades. On account of the scarcity of the better grades, prices have advanced slightly at Kansas City, Memphis, and Chicago, but remain unchanged at St. Louis, and Omaha, where only a normal demand exists.

Reports from Seattle state that there is an urgent demand from Montana and western Washington for good quality hay, and that $26 per ton is being offered for No. 1 alfalfa in the Yakima Valley.

The demand is less urgent in California, and purchases are being made only for immediate needs. The recent rains have improved the conditions of the alfalfa hay crop and it is reported that the first crop will be cut in about 10 to 15 days in the southern part of the State.

Prairie.—The average price of No. 1 upland prairie in the principal markets has advanced from the recent low level under the influence of the high prices prevailing on other kinds of hays. The quality of the receipts is generally poor. The hay arriving at Minneapolis is reported in many cases to be heating, because of the presence of snow and ice in the hay when it was baled. A good demand is reported for the hay of good quality at Kansas City, but there is very little inquiry at St. Louis, where receipts were 36 cars for the week compared with 31 at Minneapolis, 49 at Chicago, and 321 at Kansas City.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT DISTRIBUTING MARKETS, MAR. 29.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.	Buffalo.	Philadelphia.[1]	Baltimore.[1]	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Memphis.	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Minneapolis.	Fort Worth.	San Francisco.
HAY (carload lots).															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy		38.00	43.00	42.00	41.00	44.00	38.00	38.25	36.00	36.00		30.50	28.25		
Standard timothy		37.00	42.00	41.00	40.00	43.00	37.00	37.75	34.00	34.00		29.50			
No. 1 light clover, mixed			41.00	40.00	41.00	44.00	37.00	38.50	34.00	32.00		[2]30.50	27.75		
No. 1 clover, mixed				39.25	40.50	45.00	36.00	38.00	32.00	32.00			26.00		
No. 1 clover					42.00	46.00		41.75	30.50	34.50			26.25		
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa						43.00	41.00	40.00	35.00	38.50	31.50	34.00	33.50	[2]33.00	36.50
No. 2 alfalfa						34.00	33.00	37.00	30.00	32.00	29.50	25.00	29.50	23.00	
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland									25.00	23.00	20.50	21.00	25.50	23.00	
No. 1 midland									20.00		19.50		17.50		
No. 1 wheat and oat															36.50
FEED (ton lots or more).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring		58.00	56.50	56.50	57.00	58.50		54.50	55.00				51.50		
Soft winter		58.00	56.50	60.00	59.00	58.50	59.00	55.00		55.00				52.00	
Hard winter		58.00			55.00	58.50		55.00	54.00	54.00	50.00	50.50	51.00		49.00
Wheat middlings:															
Spring		62.00	61.00	62.00	60.00			58.00	60.00				56.50		
Soft winter		63.00		62.00	64.00	63.00	66.00	60.00		62.00					
Hard winter		62.00				63.00		60.00	60.00	61.00	57.00	57.00			67.00
Rye middlings		55.00			56.00			[2]52.50	58.00		55.00				
High protein meals:															
Linseed (per cent)			81.00		90.00			76.00	78.00	77.00		82.00			
Cottonseed (41 per cent)			80.60		85.00		75.00			74.00		72.00			81.00
Cottonseed (36 per cent)					78.00	71.00	70.00	73.50	75.00						
Peanut (36 per cent)						80.00									
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)		48.00	53.50		55.00	54.00		44.50	46.00	40.50	43.50	41.00			45.00
Velvet bean meal															
Gluten feed			78.00	77.00	82.00			74.00	73.00	73.16					
Hominy feed		68.00	67.00		65.00	72.00	65.00	67.00	67.00	61.00	65.00	65.00		60.00	
Ground barley		70.00						72.00	71.00		70.00				72.00
Beet pulp		66.00	65.00		68.00	71.00									

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal.

Other hays.—Receipts of clover and clover mixed continue so light that many quotations are only nominal. The price of clover reached a new high level at Cincinnati, where No. 1 clover is quoted at $41.75.

Quite a little Johnson grass hay is being marketed at Atlanta, Columbus, and Augusta, Ga., at prices ranging from $30 to $32 for No. 1, with a discount of about $3 for No. 2.

Wheat and oat hay stocks are practically exhausted in the West, but considerable cheap hay is being shipped from Oregon and other coast points at from $27 to $29 per ton, which is about $10 below the price of No. 1 wheat and oat hay.

FEED MARKET.

Wheat Mill Feeds Scarce and Higher—High Protein Feeds in Only Fair Demand.

The high grain prices prevailing during the week ending March 20 are being reflected in the feed-market situation and especially in the prices of those commodities manufactured from the various grains. The car situation and export conditions are but little improved and both continue to be important factors in the feed market.

Bran and middlings.—Because of the dullness in the flour market, mills are operating but part of the time and the supply of bran and middlings is reported to be far below the requirements. The demand in the eastern markets is not so urgent as in those of the Central West and prices have not advanced to as comparatively high a level. Southern mills have been unable to obtain sufficient wheat to keep them in continuous operation, therefore their supply of feed is far below the demand.

The feed output of the mills in the spring and hard winter wheat sections has been curtailed principally by inability to sell their flour, and under an urgent demand prices of both bran and middlings have advanced over a range of from $2 to $6 per ton.

It is thought that the proposed exportation of 5,000,000 barrels of flour by the Grain Corporation will relieve to some extent the dullness in the flour market and indirectly increase the feed supply. Warmer weather will also affect the demand for bran.

Alfalfa meal.—Little change is reported in the market situation of alfalfa meal. Prices are practically unchanged from the quotations of the previous week. The scarcity of molasses continues and mixed-feed manufacturers are, therefore, buying only limited amounts. The recent congestion at Memphis and some of the other markets is about cleared up and offerings from mills are not large. It is stated that Colorado mills have practically withdrawn their offerings. St. Louis reports the market lower with a poor demand on account of the large offerings of meal from the West.

Linseed meal.—Reports from the various markets indicate only a fair demand generally for linseed meal with prices about $1 below previous quotations. The car situation is very bad and one Minneapolis mill states that it is unable to obtain equipment of any kind. It is reported that some manufacturers, on account of the poor demand and the unsatisfactory export conditions, are planning to store their August and September output and have withdrawn quotations for shipment during those months.

Cottonseed meal.—The quotations for cottonseed meal are lower in practically all the principal markets. The export situation has not improved and stocks are re-

ported heavy at many southern mills. There is generally only a fair demand. Fertilizer manufacturers are reported to be buying but little meal at this time and the high prices have caused feeders to use it very economically. The small mills in the Southwest have about all discontinued operations and the present distribution is practically all from large jobbers.

Hominy feed.—The market for this commodity remains strong and prices have advanced from $2 to $5 per ton in the various markets. The high price of corn has been the principalca use of the advance, as purchases of this feed are only in small lots which would indicate buying for immediate needs only.

Mills in the Central West report stocks very light with only a limited demand from New England and the Central States, principally from mixed-feed manufacturers. The limited supply has caused many feeders to buy other feeds, but it is stated that considering the price of corn it is still comparatively low.

Peanut meal.—The sale of a few cars of 30 per cent peanut meal is reported from Atlanta at $68 and $69. No 36 per cent meal is being offered in car lots. The demand is not heavy but the offerings are very small.

WHOLESALE FEED PRICES AT MANUFACTURING CENTERS.

[Per ton, bagged, carload lots.]

	Mar. 20.	Feb. 21.
Spring wheat bran:		
Minneapolis	$47.50	$42.00
Duluth	47.00	42.50
Hard winter wheat bran:		
Kansas City	48.50	40.50
St. Louis	51.00	44.00
Soft winter wheat bran:		
Cincinnati	53.00	47.00
Baltimore	57.50	53.00
Richmond	54.00	52.00
Spring wheat middlings:		
Minneapolis	52.75	47.00
Duluth	52.50	48.00
Hard winter wheat middlings:		
Kansas City	54.00	46.50
St. Louis	57.50	49.00
Soft winter wheat middlings:		
Cincinnati	58.00	53.00
Baltimore	60.00	54.00
Richmond	58.00	54.00
Cottonseed meal (41 per cent protein):		
Memphis	71.00	72.50
Atlanta	[1] 72.00	71.50
Linseed meal (31 per cent protein):		
Amsterdam	[2] 62.00	68.00
Minneapolis (33 per cent protein)	75.00	79.00
Milwaukee (31 per cent protein)	72.00	76.00
Buffalo	70.00	73.00
Alfalfa meal:		
Memphis	41.50	45.00
Kansas City	38.50	40.00
St. Louis	38.50	42.00
Gluten feed:		
Buffalo	72.39	74.00
Chicago	69.00	.....
Hominy feed:		
New York	69.00	.....
Milwaukee	65.00	60.00

[1] Nominal. [2] Deferred shipment.

GRAIN PRICES REACH HIGH POINTS.

Followed by Sharp Decline in Futures.

Last week was one of sensations in the corn and oats markets, both in futures and in the cash grain. All corn futures except May and cash corn also, sold at new high points for the crop year. Oats futures also made new records for the crop year, while cash oats sold at the highest price ever recorded on the Chicago market, namely, $1 a bushel for both No. 1 and No. 2 White. The record previous to last week was 96½ cents on February 21, 1918.

The bull market in corn and oats, which started about the middle of February, culminated on Thursday, March 18, after May corn had touched $1.59¼ and May oats 88⅞ cents. At the high point, May corn was up 34¾ cents from the low point on February 9. The cause of the big decline that terminated on February 9 was, in the main, short selling of the futures by speculators who expected a free movement of corn from the country. The buying while such selling was going on was largely by shippers who bought the futures as a hedge against short sales of cash corn to eastern dealers. The shippers expected to fill their contracts for cash corn when the anticipated movement from the country materialized. But the farmers did not sell freely at the lower prices, and scarcity of cars curtailed the movement of corn that was held at country stations.

These conditions tightened the cash market, while the strong demand increased the premiums on cash corn over the futures. Also, the strength invited speculative buying. Prices gradually advanced and traders who had sold the futures short found themselves in an uncomfortable position. When any of them "covered" their commitments, i. e., "bought back" what they had sold short, such buying added to the strength of the market. Thus the market gradually tightened, and all the shorts, big and little, were finally squeezed out. Heavy buying by them on Wednesday and Thursday when they closed out the last of their contracts, brought about the culmination of the bull market. On the last two days of the advance, there were heavy profit-taking sales by speculators who had bought as prices advanced.

A smash in the grain market on Friday resulted from an announcement from Washington, coming at a time when the market was strained and the situation tense, that the Attorney General had received complaints that the price of corn was being manipulated and had referred the matter to the United States district attorney at Chicago for investigation. This caused a panic in the futures market. Prices of both cash grain and futures dropped. At the close of the market both cash corn and oats were at stiff premiums over the futures.

On Saturday prices closed a little higher than Friday, the upturn was not taken as an indication of fundamental strength, but rather as a fluctuation caused by the closing up of some short contracts that had been made the day before.

CORN BORER QUARANTINE.

(Continued from page 201.)

quarantined for the European corn borer unless they have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and certified to be free from the corn borer.

Infested areas have been designated in Barnstable, Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, Plymouth, and Suffolk Counties, Mass.; Rockingham County, N. H.; Albany, Fulton, Montgomery, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady, and Scoharie Counties, eastern New York; Cattaraugus and Erie Counties, western New York; and Erie County, Pa. The infested areas may be extended or reduced as found necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture, due notice of which will be given in writing to transportation companies and by publication in newspapers in the State in which the areas affected are located.

No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of "clean shelled corn and clean seed of broom corn." The regulations also provide that plants and plant products included in the quarantine notice originating outside of the infested area "may be shipped interstate from points within the infested areas to points outside such areas under permits from the Secretary of Agriculture."

Applications for inspection certificates should be made as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment, and should show the nature and quantity of plants or plant products to be moved together with their exact location and, if practicable, the contemplated date of shipment. Inspectors' services are free, but all charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection must be borne by the shipper.

GRAIN EXPORTS BY GRADE.

Week Ending Mar. 20.

[Bushels, 000 omitted.]

Subclass and grade.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.[1]	Total for week.
WHEAT.						
Hard Winter:						
No. 3	....	....	....	90	57	147
All others	....	....	....	....	160	160
Total Hard Red Winter	....	....	....	90	217	307
Red Winter:						
No. 2	....	....	8	....	....	8
No. 3	....	....	....	75	....	75
Total Soft Red Winter	....	....	8	75	....	83
Ungraded	24	....	....	....	....	24
Total, week ending Mar. 20, 1920	24	....	8	165	217	414
Total, week ending Mar. 13, 1920	166	....	291	190	227	[2]1,008
BARLEY.						
Total, ungraded, week ending Mar. 20, 1920	119	....	....	....	....	119
Total, week ending Mar. 13, 1920	63	....	17	....	....	80
OATS.						
No. 3:						
White	145	....	....	....	....	145
White Clipped	....	....	298	....	....	298
Ungraded	40	....	....	....	....	40
Total, week ending Mar. 20, 1920	185	....	298	....	....	483
CORN.						
Total, No. 3 Mixed, week ending Mar. 20, 1920	....	34	26	....	....	60
RYE.						
No. 2 Western	....	....	453	....	....	453
Ungraded	356	....	....	....	....	356
Total, week ending Mar. 20, 1920	356	....	453	....	....	809
Total, week ending Mar. 13, 1920	160	....	296	....	....	456

[1] Includes 57,000 bushels of No. 3 Hard Winter wheat from Texas City.
[2] Includes 134,000 bushels from Boston.
No shipments reported for Boston or Pacific coast ports.

Grain.—The British Commission on Wheat Supply has fixed the following maximum wholesale price for imported flour for use in manufactured bread or for retail sale: 64s. ($12.14)[1] per 280-pound sack when bought from a Government agent, or a maximum price of 65s. 6d. ($12.43)[1] on a retail sale. The maximum price of damaged imported flour sold under any condition is 64s. ($12.14).[1]

[1] Conversion made at rate of exchange prevailing on March 20, when 1 pound sterling was equal to $3.79.

RECEIPTS OF WHEAT FOR FEBRUARY.

Amount of wheat of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States Grain Standards Act.

Subclasses and grades.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Milwaukee.	Chicago.	Buffalo.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Kansas City, Mo. and Kans.	Omaha.	Wichita.	Port Worth.[1]	St. Louis and East St. Louis.	Indianapolis.	Cincinnati.	Seattle.	Portland	All other inspection points.[2]	Total, February, 1920.	Total, January, 1920.	Total, July, 1919–February, 1920.	Total, July, 1918–February, 1919.[3]
Dark Northern Spring: No. 1	187			14	18								1						7	9	25	261	478	3849	32681
No. 2	104	2		6	28	1							3						7		21	172	286	2775	4769
No. 3	396	13		10	110											1			7	4	139	680	1036	7369	1913
All others	1087	34	14	19	156														1		139	1450	2079	13410	1579
Total	1774	49	14	49	312	1							4			1			22	13	324	2563	3879	32403	40942
Northern Spring: No. 1	35	1	1	8	6								1						7	13	18	90	167	3919	81894
No. 2	49	5		8	15	3	1												3	4	17	105	188	2926	19138
No. 3	87	11	10	47	18	33							3			1					51	261	480	6604	10828
All others	157	15	68	61	24	7							32			1				1	66	432	678	13436	7488
Total	328	32	79	124	63	43	1						36			2			10	18	152	888	1513	26885	119348
Red Spring: No. 1																				1		1	4	134	3198
No. 2																							4	95	1317
No. 3																				1		1	6	99	1048
All others	1		1																			2	3	145	899
Total	1		1																	2		4	17	473	6462
TOTAL HARD RED SPRING	2103	81	94	173	375	44	1						40			3			32	33	476	3455	5409	59761	166752
Amber Durum: No. 1	22		1	5																	2	29	32	601	5016
No. 2	144	3		7	7	66	3		4			3									11	248	183	3304	10507
No. 3	100	4		6	3		3		14			1									15	146	99	1581	833
All others	74	7		3	3											2					6	95	84	1280	500
Total	340	14		21	13	66	6		18			4				2					34	518	398	6766	16856
Durum: No. 1	3		1	3			1														1	9	9	122	1413
No. 2	16		1	1			35				6	3	1								2	65	56	873	3617
No. 3	5			5		20	4		1		9	3	5			1						53	48	433	519
All others	7	1	1	8	1		1				3	3	4			3					5	37	48	496	437
Total	31	1	3	17	1	20	41		1		18	9	10			4					8	164	161	1924	5986
Red Durum: No. 1	26	2		6			3														4	41	33	279	433
No. 2	23		1	1			8															33	20	211	272
No. 3	5		1																			6	3	61	41
All others	3			4																		7	10	74	41
Total	57	2	2	11			11														4	87	66	625	787
TOTAL DURUM	428	17	5	49	14	86	53		19		18	13	10			6					46	769	625	9315	23629
Dark Hard Winter: No. 1	2											5	1						7	50	53	118	106	1782	10675
No. 2	19	2										28		26					23	33	99	230	331	3950	8619
No. 3	26										1	73		85					4	7	54	250	296	3809	5013
All others	7											76		30							22	135	245	2304	6789
Total	54	2									1	182	1	141					34	90	228	733	1078	11845	31096
Hard Winter: No. 1	10		1	6	3							138	10	10		6			3	50	122	359	397	8714	32633
No. 2	322	6	11	65	100	5	53		16		9	478	113	127		55				10	838	2208	2926	48609	32050
No. 3	936	1	7	32	192	1	2		1		33	701	140	297		72			1	3	1231	3650	4447	53688	12411
All others	506		2	24	271					2	125	1400	148	256		44				1	1366	4145	5327	49610	10384
Total	1774	7	21	127	566	6	55		17	2	167	2717	411	690		177			4	64	3557	10362	13097	158621	87467
Yellow Hard Winter: No. 1							1														1	1	3	644	1144
No. 2				5			7					1				2					4	4	23	3371	1006
No. 3	1			3								13		1		2				2	16	38	45	4253	451
All others	6			2								11	10	1		8			2		28	66	137	3970	282
Total	7			10			8					25	10	2		12			7		49	130	238	12238	2883
TOTAL HARD RED WINTER	1835	9	21	137	566	6	63		17	2	168	2924	422	833		189			38	161	3834	11225	14413	182704	121446
Red Winter No. 1	20			7	9				5			11		1		36	1	10			35	135	165	7308	66965
No. 2	213		7	6	168	245	101	40	130		4	244		3		274	11	76	1		565	2088	3253	63110	68114
No. 3	128		2	24	7	66	23		35		9	274		2		199	9	61	10		314	1163	2138	57002	12201
All others	41		2	22	8		3		16	1	72	228	1			86	13	61	3		130	639	1346	39644	6675
Total	402		11	59	192	311	129	40	186	1	85	757	1	6		595	34	208	14		1044	4975	6902	172064	153955
Red Walla No. 1																2			36	5	31	74	103	864	409
No. 2																			19	6	33	58	118	573	610
No. 3																			3	1	3	7	13	89	190
All others																					3	3	4	76	44
Total																2			58	15	67	142	238	1602	1253
TOTAL SOFT RED WINTER	402		11	59	192	311	129	40	186	1	85	757	1	6		537	34	208	72	15	1111	4217	7140	173666	155208
Hard White No. 1																			4	10	99	113	63	1860	1307
No. 2					1														24	25	60	110	205	1876	2313
No. 3																			16	17	61	94	177	1142	2105
All others																			43	12	130	185	163	1079	2259
Total					1														87	64	350	502	608	5397	8184
Soft White No. 1	1				2															8	35	46	65	880	3414
No. 2	1			4	2								1						19	29	211	267	467	4344	5832
No. 3					4														1	2	48	55	95	1602	1307
All others													1							5	19	25	18	521	3747
Total	2			4	8								2						20	44	313	393	645	7347	14300
TOTAL COMMOM WHITE	2			4	9								2						107	108	663	895	1253	13244	22484
White Club: No. 1	1			3															20	14	120	158	201	3605	2333
No. 2	6																		99	59	218	382	468	3433	2423
No. 3	6												3						49	22	147	227	277	1522	1375
All others																			7		16	23	30	316	478
TOTAL WHITE CLUB	13			3									3						175	95	501	790	976	8876	6609
Mixed Wheat: No. 1	106		1	6	4	3	20				2		11	22		1			2	25	65	268	293	4215	21202
No. 2	202	15	5	15	8	101	56		33	7	10	21	23	33		6			21	57	212	825	795	15513	16423
No. 3	159	3	12	18	7	17	80		55	18	28	45	43	14		5		7	19	26	181	737	949	14075	4826
All others	147	21	23	25	3	3	17			6	153	63	51	3		7		4	3	16	95	640	1063	10537	3949
TOTAL MIXED WHEAT	614	39	41	64	22	124	173		88	31	193	129	128	72		19		11	45	124	553	2470	3100	44340	46400
TOTAL, FEBRUARY, 1920	5397	146	172	489	1173	571	424	40	310	34	464	3823	606	911		814	34	219	469	536	7134	23821			
Total January, 1920	7519	183	259	775	711	799	453	256	504	155	652	5891	913	1201	437	1002	50	190	827	747	9407		32916		
TOTAL, JULY, 1919–FEB., 1920	77337	6997	3534	46384	8142	18235	13535	3256	13768	7466	13609	75191	18503	13071	4732	23842	5309	5917	5605	6303	115465			491926	
Total, July, 1918–Feb., 1919	80486	85302	10044	55145	10243	25818	16884	5619	15274	10213	5634	49665	17276	10946	946	30889	5266	4048	4966	6606	91168				542528

[1] Report for February not received for Fort Worth. [2] Reports not received for February for the following points: Cairo, Ill., Charleston, Dexter, Jackson, Oran, and Sikeston, Mo.; Dallas, Sherman, Waco, and Wichita Falls, Tex. [3] Through clerical error incorrect figures were given for the 7-month period, July, 1918–January, 1919, in the issue of the Market Reporter for February 28.

RECEIPTS OF SHELLED CORN FOR FEBRUARY.

Amount of shelled corn of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States Grain Standards Act.

Points at which received.	White.						Yellow.						Mixed.						Total Feb., 1920.	Total Jan., 1920.	Total Oct., 1919–Feb., 1920.	Total Oct., 1918–Feb., 1919.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total				
Chicago	.....	1	155	286	89	531	3	5	209	1,140	772	2,129	.....	2	52	515	549	1,118	3,773	4,392	19,409	25,325
Omaha	.....	1	22	152	190	365	.....	.....	8	277	507	792	.....	5	19	298	445	767	1,924	1,848	7,235	9,316
Peoria	.....	.....	9	62	24	95	1	1	48	589	376	1,015	.....	.....	20	268	339	627	1,737	1,384	7,793	8,152
Kansas City, Kans. and Mo	1	2	69	96	48	216	1	2	110	303	228	644	1	13	126	330	164	634	1,494	1,083	4,789	11,339
St. Louis and East St. Louis	2	12	102	383	68	567	.....	13	149	588	198	948	.....	4	48	351	141	544	2,059	1,897	7,517	8,507
Milwaukee	.....	.....	4	90	39	133	.....	1	5	244	300	550	.....	.....	4	129	224	357	1,040	902	3,760	1,386
Indianapolis	1	1	154	464	38	658	.....	1	76	445	121	643	.....	.....	14	106	59	179	1,480	1,316	6,792	6,675
Minneapolis	.....	.....	3	5	16	24	.....	.....	16	273	222	511	.....	1	10	216	244	471	1,006	1,276	5,403	3,574
Buffalo	.....	1	2	4	1	8	.....	14	153	329	80	576	.....	1	5	28	16	50	634	345	2,825	2,588
Cincinnati	.....	.....	30	97	11	133	.....	2	16	84	50	152	.....	2	5	37	17	61	351	317	1,845	1,657
Memphis	.....	.....	35	26	.....	61	2	1	98	149	5	255	.....	2	4	9	1	16	332	314	1,180	734
Louisville	.....	7	83	188	14	292	.....	6	32	29	17	84	.....	1	8	57	13	79	455	311	1,426	700
Sioux City	.....	.....	3	21	8	32	.....	1	4	114	41	160	.....	.....	7	36	14	57	249	313	775	1,966
Philadelphia	.....	.....	3	2	3	8	.....	.....	22	44	41	107	.....	2	75	19	11	107	222	223	565	255
Nashville	2	55	55	27	3	142	1	21	62	23	2	109	.....	2	17	5	2	26	277	192	756	824
Cleveland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	14	22	41	.....	.....	.....	2	11	13	54	93	404	513
Baltimore	.....	.....	5	4	1	10	.....	1	17	75	22	115	.....	1	49	31	19	100	225	330	706	424
New Orleans	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	10	48	82	7	147	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	153	165	591	495
Denver	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7	1	.....	17	51	41	110	.....	17	13	37	16	83	200	469	1,718	1,214
Detroit	.....	.....	5	2	.....	7	.....	3	28	74	14	119	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	128	178	737	1,178
Wichita	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	3	2	8	.....	7	13	7	1	28	37	64	266	553
Seattle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	13	3	39	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	42	125	295	208
Fort Worth[1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	259	317
Portland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	5	2	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	55	129	100
San Francisco	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	10	.....
Atlanta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	9	21
Boston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	91	4	.....	95	98	77	189	4
Galveston	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	5	6	10	45	17
Duluth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	30	29
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	21	1	2	29	1	1	19	6	4	31	60	78	228	1,251
All other inspection points[2]	.....	28	275	547	131	981	.....	30	305	1,125	489	1,949	4	83	218	460	353	1,118	4,048	3,893	16,240	15,383
Total, Feb., 1920.	6	109	1,016	2,461	688	4,280	9	122	1,483	6,075	3,566	11,255	6	145	819	2,959	2,646	6,575	22,110	.....	.....	.....
Total, Jan., 1920	20	132	843	2,059	646	3,700	11	177	1,322	6,112	4,121	11,743	4	139	732	2,633	2,770	6,278	.....	21,721	.....	.....
Total, Oct., 1919–Feb., 1920	833	2,151	3,705	8,305	3,008	18,002	3,433	4,222	5,834	22,046	15,368	50,963	768	2,155	3,300	9,184	9,559	24,957	.....	.....	93,922	.....
Total, Oct., 1918–Feb., 1919	109	1,217	4,071	6,894	13,590	25,791	60	1,408	8,271	17,038	26,252	53,029	28	423	3,373	5,707	16,354	25,885	.....	.....	.....	104,705

[1] Fort Worth for February not in.
[2] Reports not received for Cairo, Ill.; Charleston, Dexter, Jackson, Oran, and Sikeston, Mo.; Dallas, Sherman, Waco, and Wichita Falls, Tex.

RECEIPTS OF OATS FOR FEBRUARY.

Amount of oats of each class and grade in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States Grain Standards Act.

Points at which received.	White.						Mixed.						Red.						Black and gray.						Total, Feb., 1920.	Total, Jan., 1920.	Total July, 1919–Feb., 1920.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.			
Chicago	213	1,030	894	93	10	2,240	3	16	3	1	....	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,263	2,633	25,775
Milwaukee	.....	15	615	65	3	698	....	.....	4	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	702	881	9,058
Minneapolis	3	90	526	129	26	774	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	775	696	8,139
New York	4	119	226	65	22	436	1	1	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	439	558	6,663
St. Louis and East St. Louis	10	115	631	80	2	838	11	92	32	6	1	142	1	15	7	2	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,005	1,214	7,349
Buffalo	89	265	66	10	1	431	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	431	348	4,727
Indianapolis	147	452	114	19	4	736	12	29	1	....	....	42	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	778	610	4,945
Omaha	.....	43	540	112	15	710	....	1	7	2	3	13	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	723	587	4,231
Peoria	2	170	130	19	1	322	1	4	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	328	231	2,070
Cincinnati	.....	142	31	21	4	198	....	17	1	....	....	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	216	167	1,492
Memphis	2	157	255	26	8	448	....	4	2	....	....	6	....	22	7	2	....	31	....	....	....	....	....	....	485	510	3,862
Louisville	33	230	172	23	5	463	6	11	7	1	....	25	....	2	27	45	25	3	102	....	....	....	....	....	588	367	2,763
Kansas City, Kans. and Mo.	.....	53	457	32	14	556	1	11	3	3	....	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	676	420	4,451
Philadelphia	8	79	29	3	.....	119	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	119	96	2,022
Denver	1	4	64	14	2	85	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	85	113	989
Nashville	.....	240	158	39	13	441	2	9	14	3	....	28	1	21	22	.....	....	44	....	....	....	....	....	....	513	347	3,106
Detroit	20	39	4	3	.....	66	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	66	76	885
Seattle	1	9	19	13	9	51	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	52	80	515
Portland	15	10	1	.....	2	28	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	1	....	8	36	107	796
Cleveland	3	25	33	1	1	63	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	63	77	997
Duluth	.....	.....	2	4	.....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	20	502
New Orleans	1	47	76	11	.....	135	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	135	159	1,710
Fort Worth[1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	89	1,735
Baltimore	.....	4	290	.....	.....	294	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	294	141	1,325
Sioux City	.....	2	36	.....	.....	38	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	38	34	274
Boston	.....	8	96	1	.....	105	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	105	36	1,373
Atlanta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	20
Galveston	.....	4	1	.....	.....	5	....	3	1	2	1	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	4	130
Wichita	.....	3	2	.....	.....	5	1	....	....	....	....	1	16	19	23	4	1	63	....	....	....	....	....	....	69	31	269
San Francisco	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
All other inspection points[2]	55	596	863	102	27	1,643	2	5	6	1	5	19	11	69	135	46	14	275	....	10	....	....	....	10	1,947	3,327	27,318
Total, February, 1920	607	3,951	6,331	876	169	11,934	40	203	81	19	12	355	31	174	239	79	18	541	....	13	5	1	....	19	12,849	.....	.....
Total, January, 1920	616	4,608	6,489	838	169	12,720	37	293	178	23	6	537	11	206	311	127	11	666	6	10	10	5	5	36	.....	13,959	.....
Total, July 1919–February, 1920	3,798	34,998	63,573	10,951	1,992	115,312	264	1,611	1,100	390	260	3,625	254	1,488	4,439	3,407	739	10,327	85	97	60	53	37	332	.....	.....	120,593

[1] Report for February not received for Fort Worth.
[2] Reports not received for February from districts 23 and 28: Cairo, Ill.; Charleston, Dexter, Jackson, Oran, and Sikeston, Mo.; Dallas, Sherman, Waco, and Wichita Falls, Tex.

FOREIGN MARKETS

BRITISH MAXIMUM WHOLESALE MEAT PRICES.

[Effective Feb. 2, 1920.]

Kind.	Price. Per stone of 8 pounds.		Per 100 pounds.[1]
	s.	d.	
Beef:			
Home-killed.....carcass..	10	0	$23.719
Imported.....hindquarter..	7	8	18.184
Do.....forequarter..	5	8	13.44
Mutton and lamb:			
Home-killed.....carcass..	10	6	21.905
Imported.....do....	7	0	16.603
Pork:			
Home-killed.....do....	11	8	27.672
Imported.....do....	9	6	22.533
Veal:			
Home-killed.....do....	7	0	16.603
Imported.....do....	5	10	13.836

FOREIGN TRADE ITEMS.

Meat intended for Germany and the Continent of Europe is being diverted to British ports and is adding to the congestion noted in previous issues of The Market Reporter. An idea of the large quantities of meat in Great Britain may be gained from the fact that whereas the average consumption of imported meat is approximately 30,000 tons per month, the arrivals during the past few months have practically been double that amount. It is reported that there are about 100,000 tons of meat in stock in the United Kingdom, and that the warehouses in both Australia and New Zealand are filled with meat purchased by the United Kingdom. The congestion has been so great that in many cases ships that arrive from Australia in November could not be unloaded until late in January. Five of these ships alone carried 700,000 carcasses.

There is a general improvement in the port congestion, except at Cardiff, Swansea, Dublin, and London, according to a cablegram from the American Consul General at London, dated March 17.

Dairy Products.—The stocks of creamery butter in Canada on February 1 amounted to 11,839,847 pounds, as against 8,400,060 pounds on February 1, 1919, an increase of 40.94 per cent, reports the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Canada has tremendous quantities of cheese on hand according to the same report. On February 1 of this year the stocks amounted to 19,009,754 pounds. At the same time last year there were 3,485,316 pounds, an increase of 445.42 per cent.

The largest stocks of creamery butter are held in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario; 13,763,293 pounds of cheese out of total stocks are in Quebec.

Eggs.—London prices,[2] March 15, per 120 eggs; English, 31 to 32s. (55 to 59 cents per dozen); Irish, 30 to 32s. (54 to 57 cents per dozen); Danish, 26s. 6d. to 33s. 6d. (47 to 59 cents per dozen); Egyptian, 20s. 8d. (37 cents per dozen).

[1] Conversion made at rate of exchange prevailing on Mar. 20, when 1 pound sterling was equal to $3.79.

[2] Conversion made at $3.5725 to 1 pound sterling, exchange rate on March 15.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise stated, conversions of foreign prices into United States money have been made at the par value of the foreign moneys.

IMPORTS OF WOOL DURING FEBRUARY, 1920.

[This information is furnished by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. It shows the amount of unmanufactured wool imported into the United States according to condition and country of origin.]

Countries of origin.	Class 1.			Class 2.		Class 3.		Total quantity.	Total value.
	Unwashed.	Washed.	Scoured.	Washed and unwashed.	Scoured.	Washed and unwashed.	Scoured.		
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
France	1,009					47,468		48,477	16,206
Greece						10,034		10,034	2,033
Iceland and Faroe Islands						68,411		68,411	17,494
Spain				556		335		891	222
Turkey in Europe						199,811		199,811	49,676
England	2,731,882	5,388	116,628	132,556	7,100	1,353,480		4,347,034	2,629,266
Scotland	1,767					112,405		114,172	38,361
British Honduras	112							112	28
Canada	362,751	32,635	10					395,396	215,901
Guatemala	3,474					1,070		4,544	2,044
Panama	148,400							148,400	44,529
Mexico	136							136	33
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,202							1,202	491
Argentina	6,864,598		1,426,260			123,497	106,680	8,521,035	4,558,400
Bolivia		10,171				3,844		14,015	6,772
Chile	1,334,310	144,770	2,013			96,142		1,577,235	627,303
Ecuador						36,303		36,303	3,996
Peru	126,447	137,318				33,633		297,398	130,017
Uruguay	5,878,935	5,421	15,429	111,896				6,011,681	4,445,534
China				143,900		1,481,830	14,656	1,640,386	484,978
British India						8,448		8,448	1,690
Russia in Asia	573,909							573,909	254,776
Turkey in Asia						150,920		150,920	59,815
British South Africa	721,413		254,018					975,431	624,854
Total	18,750,345	335,703	1,814,358	388,908	7,100	3,727,631	121,336	25,145,381	14,214,409
Total for August	40,283,600	125,203	1,246,447	751,669	76	6,408,829	8,925	49,135,569	24,192,402
Total for September	32,951,226	575,272	4,638,199	721,486	387	9,090,615	208,416	48,235,179	21,573,869
Total for October	26,143,513	467,669	1,800,680	2,153,076	5,274	13,547,509		44,126,941	20,391,296
Total for November	23,013,482	1,924,348	1,914,837	1,842,009	802	8,126,070	439,249	37,260,797	18,033,103
Total for December	9,263,249	1,320,625	1,449,718	417,633		6,100,301	22,940	18,574,466	8,838,852
Total for January	32,503,838	1,034,281	1,965,019	106,217	20	5,477,465	59,663	41,146,503	17,874,376

Fruit.—The embargo on the exportation of dried fruit from the United Kingdom has been removed. This will allow American dried fruit to be reexported to the Continent of Europe.

Canned pineapple is one of the commodities on the British list of prohibited exports; therefore American-owned goods in Great Britain may not be reexported to other countries or brought back to the United States. The American Consul General at London cabled on March 17 that American exporters should be notified to stop all such shipments unless they are willing to accept the regulations of the British Ministry of Food. When goods are covered by through or transit bills, however, the trade is not affected.

British Prices on Fruits and Peanuts.—The following prices were cabled by the Agricultural Trade Commissioner at London on March 19. The prices have been converted at $3.81 to the pound sterling, the exchange rate on that date. London—Apples scarce; quality poor. Oregon Ben Davis, per box, 14 to 18s. ($2.67 to $3.43); Newtowns, 20 to 24s. ($3.81 to $4.57); California Newtowns, 17 to 28s. ($3.24 to $5.33); California Easter pears, per half case, 16 to 18s. ($3.05 to $3.43); Virginia peanuts, per 112 pounds, 70 to 80s. (12¼ to 13½ cents per pound). Liverpool—Apples scarce; quality poor. California Newtowns, per box, 16 to 20s. ($3.05 to $3.81); Oregon, 15 to 20s. ($2.86 to $3.81); Washington, 18 to 21s. ($3.43 to $4). Glasgow—Apples scarce; all markets clear, little coming. Fair Virginia and New England, per barrel, 59 to 67s. ($11.24 to $12.76); California, per box, 21s. ($4).

HAY MARKET SITUATION.

(Continued from page 199.)

corresponding time last year. The severe weather which was experienced in the timothy territory has not been so prevalent in the prairie section, and consumption has been lighter than usual.

The scarcity of cars has been a very important factor in the movement of prairie hay also. Shippers in southeastern Kansas state that no cars have been received since early September, and that probably one-half of the hay in that territory remains to be marketed. With better weather conditions the scarcity of cars seems to be improving somewhat, but unless the improvement continues a larger carryover than usual will probably result.

The greater part of the prairie hay has been shipped to St. Louis, Kansas City, and other markets in that section, but considerable has been shipped through to consuming territories. Hay from North and South Dakota and Nebraska has been shipped to the drought area of Montana and the western part of the Dakotas; from northern Oklahoma the shipments have been principally to southern Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas. The movement is mostly from the farms, but a good deal is being loaded out of warehouses also, particularly in those sections where the condition of the roads prevents hauling from the farms.

Alfalfa Surplus Varies.

The marketable surplus of alfalfa varies in the different producing sections. In northwestern Nebraska where there has been rather heavy demand upon Montana and Wyoming, it is reported that probably only about 10 per cent of the surplus remains to be marketed, compared to 30 per cent the corresponding time last year. Farther east

in the State the surplus is larger and more nearly normal. In Kansas the situation is reversed. On March 1 last year practically all the hay in the State had been shipped while at the present time it is estimated that 25 per cent of the marketable surplus remains. In the Arkansas Valley and southeastern Colorado the situation is practically the same as in Kansas, 70 to 80 per cent of the alfalfa having been shipped to date, whereas almost the whole crop had moved at the corresponding time last year. There is a larger surplus, about 50 per cent of the total, on hand in western Colorado, but where alfalfa mills are in operation, nearly all the remaining hay has been contracted for by them. In southeastern New Mexico 90 to 95 per cent of the surplus has been marketed, but this is considered normal, as the new hay will be available in a very short time. Most of the hay has gone to Kansas, Texas, and the Southeast.

The scarcity of cars has greatly affected the movement of alfalfa also, and has probably been the principal cause of the more than normal surplus remaining in several parts of the alfalfa section.

California Stocks Practically Exhausted.

On the Pacific coast there has been an unusually heavy demand for hay. The Government has bought a considerable amount for export to Hawaii and the Philippines. This, together with the demand caused by the drought in California which has only recently been broken, has practically exhausted the local supply. Reports from California dealers and shippers indicate that stocks of both alfalfa and grain hay in that State are almost exhausted. The amount of hay required until new hay is available is variously estimated from 25,000 to 30,000 cars for the entire State. Cheat and other grain hay is being obtained at present from Oregon and alfalfa from Nevada, but it is stated that stocks are also getting light in those States. The recent rains have improved the pastures and ranges and have greatly benefited the alfalfa, which will probably be ready for the first cutting by April 15 in the southern part of this section.

There has been a good supply of alfalfa and timothy hay on the northern portion of the Pacific coast, but the urgent demands from the drought areas of Montana have taken much of the surplus. Stocks appear to be equal to the demand, however, and prices have ranged comparatively lower than in the drought areas of California and Montana.

No unusual demand is reported from the consuming sections of the country except from the drought areas which have already been mentioned, but stocks in the principal markets are only fair, dealers having been buying for their immediate needs only during the past few weeks.

A brief summary of the entire situation would indicate that the present supply of timothy ranges from normal to slightly below; the marketable surplus of prairie is slightly above normal

Alfalfa has practically all been shipped or contracted for in the milling districts, but there is a slightly larger surplus than usual in other sections.

Prices of timothy and alfalfa are on a range of about $4 above current prices at the corresponding time last year, while prairie is about $4 lower. There is a good demand for timothy, clover, and alfalfa, but prairie is in only fair demand.

The weather and the car situation appear to have been the dominating factors, and any marked change in either would, no about, affect the situation.

HONEY AT HIGH LEVEL.

(Continued from front page.)

quotations after their sudden rise late in 1918. For a month or so early in 1919 the market weakened a little; but it soon came back, and prices in general have been nearly as high this winter as at any time during the war. In Kansas City, No. 1 comb sold in June, 1917, as low as $3.65 per 24-section flat case. By the following January it had reached $5 to $5.50, and when the new crop came on in May of 1918 the market was strong at $7.50 per case. Since then Kansas City figures have ranged $6.50 to $8.50, and on February 28 of this year some sales of light-colored stock were reported as high as $9 per case. The same situation is seen in Chicago, where the jobbing price has advanced from $4.50 to $4.75 per case in the fall of 1917 to $7 to $7.25 per case at present.

Exports Decrease Last Half of 1919.

Reports from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce indicate that during the 12 months ending July 1, 1919, this country exported 10,468,342 pounds of honey to foreign countries. Of this large amount, 6,177,817 pounds went to the United Kingdom alone, 1,385,258 pounds to France, 1,046,335 pounds to Sweden, and 781,348 pounds to Canada and Newfoundland. The last six months of 1919, however, showed a decrease in the exports of honey, as only 2,710,590 pounds were reported during that period. Of this amount the United Kingdom received 251,465 pounds, France 236,747 pounds, and Canada 112,692 pounds. The bulk of exported honey is in the extracted state.

Beeswax Comparatively Steady.

Beeswax is prepared from honeycomb after the honey is extracted. It may be light or dark, depending upon whether the comb came from the light-colored "cappings" or from old or brood combs, which are darker. The color of the honey also affects the color of the wax; clover or orange blossom honey produces lighter wax than does buckwheat. The terms "light" and "dark" are relative, the color ranging from lemon yellow from the best cappings to nearly black. In its natural state wax usually contains propolis, dead bees, or other impurities. As beeswax melts at 145° F., the impurities may be readily removed by placing the wax in a coarse bag, immersing it in boiling water, and pressing on the bag with a heavy weight. The pure wax rises to the surface of the water and is skimmed off. Sulphuric acid is employed commercially in removing the impurities and to give the wax a lighter color.

War conditions affected the price of beeswax much less than that of honey. In New York, for example, in July, 1917, yellow wax sold in a jobbing way at 40 to 45 cents per pound. On February of this year light wax in that city brought 43 to 45 cents per pound. Quotations in Chicago fluctuated a little during the first part of 1919, but the present range of 40 to 43 cents per pound for light stock is only 3 to 5 cents per pound higher than in August, 1917. With few exceptions, other cities reporting quotations on this commodity have also indicated a comparative steadiness in the beeswax market.

Market News Service.

At the request of the apiculturist of the Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture, a market news service on honey and beeswax was begun in 1917. These reports are issued about the 1st and 15th of each month, are sent to a limited list, and contain information from Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Denver, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and St. Paul. Arrivals, market conditions, and quotations are shown in detail for each market. In addition, shipping-point information is included from San Francisco and Los Angeles. The export distribution of honey, as secured from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, is also included from time to time.

Whether a man is a small producer with only a few hives or whether he represents a large cooperative organization with a crop of 40 cars, these reports should be of considerable value to him in disposing of the crop and in preventing the sale of honey below market value. The National Beekeepers' Association passed a resolution at their last meeting expressing appreciation of the news service; and the apiculturist of the department has stated that the service has curbed the speculative buying of honey and has increased production.

INCREASED USE OF HONEY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Great Britain has a sweet tooth, if her increased imports of honey during the past five years can be taken as a criterion, reports Edward A. Foley, the American Agricultural Trade Commissioner at London. The increased consumption of American honey by the British public is one of the most interesting developments in the importation into England of American agricultural products. The shortage of sugar has directed the attention of the English people to honey and they have taken so readily to its use that apparently the demand has been established and will continue even after sugar is again plentiful. It is found in the better class stores of the west end of London and in the select grocery stores throughout the country. The clear strained honey in glass has the best sale, the preference being for California honeys. In 1914 the total importation of honey into England was only 2,617,664 pounds. The importations were in small lots from Cuba, Chile, France, the United States, and from the British colonies of Australia and the West Indies. There has been a remarkable growth in the importation of all honey, but that from the United States has quite outstripped all its competitors, as is shown by the following table:

Imports of honey by the United Kingdom, 1914–1918.

Imported from—	1914		1915		1916		1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*	
Australia	115,808	$9,441	66,640	$4,920	32,032	$2,453	135,072	$23,705	2,646,784	$382,391
British West Indies	1,061,200	66,369	2,031,904	140,919	2,145,808	190,621	2,591,568	477,477	6,714,736	2,351,035
Chile	124,768	6,161	441,280	25,106	2,111,424	158,336	3,634,889	584,666	3,247,888	1,257,081
Cuba	204,400	12,658	397,264	47,444	1,405,264	142,515	1,790,320	295,508	4,003,104	1,510,382
France	63,056	8,468	220,192	23,515	318,192	28,430	269,936	65,016	.....	.....
United States	397,600	26,235	1,853,264	130,451	2,668,736	237,222	12,550,496	2,191,356	16,010,400	5,526,247
All other countries	650,832	53,969	992,768	83,164	1,644,832	151,772	2,202,496	280,721	3,889,536	1,425,719
Total	2,617,664	183,301	6,003,312	455,519	10,326,288	911,359	23,462,768	4,018,449	36,512,448	13,152,855

COTTON

PRICES AND MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN COTTON.

Spots Reach New High Level.

Prices for spots during the week ending March 20 attained new high levels. The closing average price for Middling as determined by the quotations supplied by the 10 designated markets was 41.02 cents per pound on March 20, which compared with 26.67 cents per pound for the corresponding day last year. The high price for the week was reached on March 18, when it touched 41.09 cents per pound. The previous high record was reached on January 5, 1920, when the average price of Middling in the 10 designated markets touched 40.98 cents per pound.

March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange closed at 40.35 cents, compared with 39.85 cents last week and 25.70 cents for the corresponding day in 1919; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange they closed at 39 cents, compared with 39.42 cents last week and 24.90 cents for the corresponding day in 1919. March future contracts showed a net advance at New York of 40 points and a decline at New Orleans of 42 points.

It is reported that there has been a somewhat better demand for the lower grades of cotton and that yarn prices are not so stiff as they were a few weeks ago. The sales reported by the 10 designated spot markets for the week ending March 20 amounted to 62,065 bales bales against 65,300 bales the previous week and 43,658 bales for the corresponding week in 1919.

American Production.

The Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, issued on March 20 its preliminary report showing the total ginnings for the crop of 1919–20. The figures amounted to 11,329,775 bales weighing 500 pounds each, excluding linters. The annual production in bales, 1909–10 to 1918–19, inclusive, as shown by ginnings, is as follows:

1918–19	12,040,532	1913–14	14,156,486
1917–18	11,302,375	1912–13	13,703,421
1916–17	11,449,930	1911–12	15,692,701
1915–16	11,191,820	1910–11	11,608,616
1914–15	16,134,930	1909–10	10,004,949

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Mar. 19.

(Information from commercial sources.)

	1919–20	1918–19
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	5,705,259	3,980,007
Port stocks	1,325,853	1,301,424
Interior receipts	5,892,228	5,017,378
Interior stocks	1,224,258	1,523,374
Into sight	9,578,413	8,474,963
Northern spinners takings	2,167,049	1,478,994
Southern consumption	2,314,000	2,395,000
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,610,910	3,817,077

Figures at hand indicate that the exports for the week ending March 19 were 119,498 bales against 225,513 bales for the previous week and 84,498 bales for the corresponding week last year; and that the total exports from August 1, 1919, to March 19, 1920, amounted to 4,855,000 bales against 3,283,000 bales in 1918–19 and 3,264,000 bales in 1917–18.

Spot Cotton Quotations.

Price of Middling spot cotton for March 20 and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets, with the total number of bales sold during the week ending March 20 in each of these markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	New Orleans.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	Average.
White standards:	On.[1]	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.
Middling Fair	300	350	350	275	275	350	225	300	450	450	333
Strict Good Middling	250	250	250	225	250	275	175	250	350	359	263
Good Middling	200	200	200	175	200	200	125	200	250	250	200
Strict Middling	100	100	100	100	125	100	100	100	150	150	113
Middling	**39.50**	**40.13**	**40.75**	**39.63**	**41.00**	**40.50**	**40.50**	**43.20**	**42.00**	**43.00**	**41.02**
	Off.[1]	Off.	Off.	Off.	On.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.
Strict Low Middling	250	300	250	250	300	250	300	250	250	250	265
Low Middling	600	700	550	600	825	650	700	800	800	925	715
Strict Good Ordinary	800	900	800	850	1,125	950	900	1,200	1,300	1,200	1,003
Good ordinary	1,000	1,100	1,000	1,100	1,350	1,350	1,100	1,500	1,600	1,600	1,270
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	100	200	250	200	75	250	200	200	250	200	193
Strict Middling	200	400	350	300	150	400	350	300	350	300	310
Middling	400	600	500	450	350	450	500	500	500	450	470
Strict Low Middling	600	900	700	650	650	600	650	700	750	700	690
Low Middling	800	1,100	1,000	950	1,175	900	850	1,000	1,300	1,000	1,008
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	400	450	500	400	450	550	500	450	450	450	460
Strict Middling	600	650	650	600	575	650	650	600	550	550	608
Middling	800	700	800	800	700	700	750	700	700	700	735
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling	500	800	650	500	550	550	600	700	450	550	585
Strict Middling	600	900	750	650	625	650	750	800	550	650	693
Middling	800	1,000	900	800	750	900	850	900	700	750	835
Sales for week, bales	2,939	7,505	4,328	604	12,602	7,150	3,287	4,878	6,114	12,658	[2]62,065

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or one-hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] Total sales in the 10 markets.

Exports of cotton from Aug. 1 to Mar. 19.

To—	1919–20	1918–19	1917–18
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	2,506,000	1,533,000	1,892,000
France	462,000	544,000	424,000
Other countries	1,887,000	1,206,000	948,000

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses in the ports of New York and New Orleans on March 19, 1920, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in those markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton-futures Act as amended:

Grade.	New York.	New Orleans.
Middling Fair	.....	11
Strict Good Middling	4	241
Good Middling	44	1,499
Strict Middling	145	3,273
Middling	380	4,199
Strict Low Middling	806	2,976
Low Middling	374	2,213
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	12	241
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	43	190
Good Middling Yellow Stained	1	2
Total	1,809	14,845

Long Staple Cotton.

It is reported that a good demand continues for extra staple cotton at New Orleans and an active demand at Memphis, including low grades. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 inches	55
Strict Low Middling, 1 1/8 inches	47½
Strict Good Ordinary to Low Middling, 1 1/4 inches	65
Low Middling, 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 inches	42
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 1/8 inches	54
Good Ordinary to Strict Good Ordinary, 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 inches	36½
Memphis:	
Middling, gray, 1 3/16 inches	73
Strict Low Middling, 1 1/8 inches	73
Low Middling, gray, 1 1/8 to 1 3/16 inches	50
Strict Good Ordinary, blue, 1 1/16 inches	40
Middling, 1 5/16 inches	92½
Strict Middling, 1 3/16 inches	90

The premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are given below. The figures are based on sales during the week ending March 20 and are for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple at 41 cents per pound at New Orleans and 40.50 cents per pound at Memphis:

Length.	New Orleans (points on Middling).	Memphis (points on Middling).
1 1/16 inches	625	575
1 1/8 inches	2,425	2,550
1 3/16 inches	3,600	4,000
1 1/4 inches	4,200	4,550
1 5/16 inches	.....	5,000
1 3/8 inches	.....	5,850

Latest telegraphic advices indicate that Pima American-Egyptian cotton of No. 2 to No. 3 grade is quoted at $1.10 per pound at Boston.

Latest quotations received for Egyptian cotton were $1.67¾ for Fully Good Sakellaridis and $1.58 for Good Fair on c. i. f. terms landed at Boston or New York.

Stocks of Egyptian cotton in Alexandria on Mar. 19.

	Bales.		Bales.
1919–20	144,000	1917–18	330,000
1918–19	406,000	1916–17	151,000

REQUEST FOR THE MARKET REPORTER.

For the time being The Market Reporter will be sent free of charge to applicants who transmit statements showing the need for it. Anyone who wishes to receive The Market Reporter regularly should make request to the Bureau of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., giving (*a*) full name and address, (*b*) business or occupation, (*c*) kind or kinds of farm products in which interested, and (*d*) the names of periodicals or reports (mimeographed or printed) that are being received or have been received regularly from the Bureau of Markets or any other branch of the United States Department of Agriculture.

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